The Centre Reporter.

VOL. LXXI. CENTRE HALL, PA., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1898. NO. 41

DIED FROM EXPOSURE.

WANDERS FROM HOME AND DIED ON THE MOUNTAIN.

Aged George Krape, of Near Spring Mills, Found a Corpse Wednesday Morning by a Searching Party.

George Krape, aged about 83 years, living about one mile north of Spring Mills, wandered from his home on Tuesday evening, and was found dead on Wednesday morning by a searching party, on the mountain about one mile from his home.

For several years past, Mr. Krape's mental faculties have been failing, and owing to his great age, there was always attendance upon him. His general health was fairly good.

On Tuesday evening about five o'clock, his wife went out to the stable to milk the cows, leaving her husband alone. When Mrs. Krape returned to the house she found that her husband had left. She searched the house and buildings and not finding him hurried to the neighbors to assist her in finding the missing man.

All Tuesday night there were men with about twenty lanterns out scouring the country. The night was cold and dark and raining constantly, with a high wind. The searching party had little hopes of finding Mr. Krape other than a corpse. The search all through the night was without a trace, and it was not until about nine o'clock Wednesday morning that John Rishell found Mr. Krape's body on Brush mountain, about one mile north of his home. It was lifeless and was lying face down on the leaves. Death had ensued several hours before discovery.

When he left home, Mr. Krape wandered off in a northerly direction and climbed a high hill. He headed for the mountain and evidently walked until exhausted and fell on his face. He scarcely moved after this, for the leaves about him were not disturbed in the least. Death, caused by exposure, followed soon. No inquest was held over the remains, as it was not deemed necessary. The body was taken to his home and prepared for burial.

Mr. Krape was a life-long and consistent member of the Reformed church. The funeral will take place on Saturday morning, interment being made in the Union cemetery at Farmers Mills. He was the father of ten children, six sons and four daughters, who with the aged widow survive him. The children are, William, Samuel, Charles and Mrs. J. Frank Rearick, all residing at Spring Mills; Mrs. Harriet Best, Millheim; Chestie, Pasadena, Cal.; James, Central City, Wash.; Mrs. John F. Potter, Milesburg; Howard, Harrisburg, and Alfred, Centre Hall.

Died Near Potters Mills.

The death of Mrs. W. W. Spangler occurred last Tuesday evening at about eleven o'clock, at her home near Potters Mills after a long illness and patient suffering.

Mrs. Spangler's illness dates from last June, when she was taken sick and steadily grew worse, medical skill availing little in restoring her to good health. She was aged about fifty years, and was a most estimable woman, kind and thoughtful, and will be greatly missed in her neighborhood. She leaves a husband and four children, Bernard and William, in Chicago, and Harry and Miss Gertrude still at home. The funeral will take place on Friday morning at ten o'clock from her late residence. Interment will be made in the cemetery at Sprucetown.

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses were issued during the past week:

John E. Kuhn and Emma V. Woomer, of Benner twp.

Joseph McCulley, of Bellefonte, and Mary Wian, of Spring twp.

J. A. Alexander and Sarah Brower, of Union twp.

B. F. Royer, of Potters Mills, and Mary E. Lingle, of Spring Mills.

Charles W. Owens, of Decator twp., and Mary M. Lingenfelter, of Philipsburg.

Frank O. Sweal and Elva E. Nearhood, of Graham twp., Clearfield county.

Wm. F. Kessinger, Liberty twp., and Mattie F. Lucas, Howard.

Wm. T. Winklebach, Coburn, and Mazie E. Musser, Aaronsburg.

Thos. B. Witmyer and Katie M. Harter, Coburn.

Jerry Albright, Spring Mills, and Orie R. Meyer, Penn Hall.

John C. Harris, Point Lookout, Pa, and Linda Blowers, Philipsburg.

Chas. A. Walizer and Cora M. Thompson, Howard.

Lewis Barto and Emma L. Kustenbander, Ferguson twp.

John S. Bush and Rachel Resides, Union twp.

——Subscribe for the REPORTER.

TURNS DOWN ARNOLD.

The Only Republican Organ in Elk County Comes Out for Hall.

The Ridgway *Star*, the only Republican paper published in Elk county, turns downs Arnold, and comes out flat in the support of Hon. James K. P. Hall, the Democratic nominee for Congress. The *Star* gives its reasons in this manner:

The result of the Democratic Congressional conference at DuBois last night is extremely gratifying to the majority of the voters in Elk county, Republicans as well as Democrats.

Not that the former have any love for the nominee whose efforts have been the means of keeping the county in the Democratic column for years past, but because they recognize in J. K. P. Hall a winner and a man who will put an end to the disgraceful misrepresentations that the district has labored under for the past two years.

"Of two evils choose the lesser," is an old and time-honored injunction, and will be faithfully followed by the greater number of Republicans of the county, who believe in honesty, integrity and faithfulness.

No Democrat, whoever he may be, can bring the 28th Congressional district into more disrepute than it now is. For that reason Mr. Hall will be supported by hundreds of Republicans who never voted any but the Republican ticket, but who do not hold to the fallacious idea that "the worst Republican possible is better than the best Democrat."

Mr. Hall is able, conservative and honest, and will not insult the Chief Executive of the whole people with bombastic utterances intended to further his own interests and to please hair-brained jingoists and extremists. Mr. Hall did not seek the nomination and much preferred not to make the race. It was only after he became convinced that the majority of the people of the district irrespective of political lines, preferred him as their representative instead of the present "encumbrance," that he consented to the use of his name.

He has made no pledges, has no promises to redeem and will be the representative of the whole people, and not of a pap seeking and office holding contingent whose interest in politics never rises above postoffice appointments and federal plums.

JENKS AT BELLEFONTE.

A Big Demonstation by the County Democrats on Saturday Evening, 29th.

Capt. H. S. Taylor, Chairman of the County Committee, is arranging for what promises to be the largest political demonstration in the history of the county, for Saturday evening, October 29th, at Bellefonte.

George A. Jenks, Democratic candidate for Governor, with the rest of the candidates on the state and district tickets, will be there. The court house and opera house will be used for speaking to accommodate the large crowds sure to be in attendance. Almost every brass band in the county will be hired for the occasion, and the ovation for the State's future honest governor will not be equaled in his efforts to rid the people of the robbers and boodlers.

Special return train will be run from Bellefonte to Coburn after the meetings in the court house and opera house, leaving Bellefonte at 10 30 o'clock. Excursion tickets will be sold from all stations. Special trains will also be run to Mill Hall and to Pine Grove Mills, and tickets will be sold on these two roads at one fare for the round trip.

A portion of the opera house will be reserved for ladies and their escorts, who will desire to hear the issues discussed.

Let every Democrat and all in favor of an honest government attend this demonstration. Prominent speakers from all parts of the state will accompany the Gubernatorial party.

A Sudden Death.

David T. Hoover, a respected citizen residing near Roopsburg, died suddenly Tuesday morning while sitting at the breakfast table. He had just partaken of a hearty meal and was about to get up from the table when he suddenly dropped over dead. Several members of his family have died in just such a manner. Only a few weeks ago his daughter, Mrs. Mollie Minsker was found dead in bed in Bellefonte. The cause of Mr. Hoover's death was heart failure. He was born in Union county, and was 71 years of age.

Married.

At the United Evangelical parsonage, October 13th, by Rev. W. W. Rhoads, Mr. B. F. Royer, of Potters Mills, to Miss Mary E. Lingle, of Spring Mills.

At the Lutheran parsonage, Centre Hall, Oct. 16th, by Rev. J. M. Rearick, Mr. Thomas B. Witmyer, and Miss Katie M. Harter, both of Coburn, were united in marriage.

ANOTHER THROUGH LINE.

Centre, Clearfield and Clinton Counties Interested Therein.

Additional particulars have come to light within the past few days announcing as a certainty that the new through air line railroad from New York City to Chicago will be completed during 1899. From a very reliable source it is learned that negotiations have just been closed with leading financiers in Philadelphia and New York whereby the necessary capital has been secured for the construction of the last link of about 200 miles, extending from Milton Westward. At Milton connection will be made with the Catawissa branch. From Milton west the line will be built upon White Deer creek and through Sugar valley to Lamar, Clinton county, where connection will be made with the Central railroad of Pennsylvania, now operating. The line of the Central will be used to about a mile north of Bellefonte, where the new line will branch off and be built almost as the crow flies to Philipsburg, thence on to Clearfield, over the route held under the charter to the Bellefonte and Clearfield company, secured some three years ago.

From Clearfield the route will adhere closely to that of the proposed Pittsburg and Eastern, surveyed also several years ago, until connection is made with the Baltimore and Ohio. This will give a line some few miles shorter than the Pennsylvania, and with less than half the curvature and only about one-third the grade over the Alleghenies. There will be two tunnels on the central portion of the line, one through White Deer mountain, from the valley of that name into Sugar valley, possibly a third of a mile in length, and another a half mile in length through a spur of the Allegheny between here and Philipsburg. Work on these tunnels will begin this fall and will be pushed as near completion as possible by spring, when work on the grading of the entire line will be begun and pushed as fast as possible. J. W. Gephart, superintendent of the Central Pennsylvania, will be the construction agent. Negotiations are under way for the purchase of land for locating the repair and machine shops at Bellefonte. The new line will mean a boom in manufacturing interests at Bellefonte.

CRISSINGER CONFESSES.

To Killing Daisy Smith.—Carefully Planned the Horrible Crime

Edward Crissinger last Friday voluntarily confessed to the murder of pretty Daisy Smith, whose shot-riddled body was found by her father in Lower Augusta last Monday. The young girl, he says, jilted him, refusing absolutely to associate with him, and while in a wild rage, he says, he took this awful mode of vengeance.

The crime was carefully planned, Crissinger says. He had learned that Miss Smith intended to visit a friend at a nearby hamlet and with a gun and knife in his hands he lay in wait for his victim.

He saw her emerge from the woods and come towards her on the road. Secreting himself, he waited until she was within twenty yards and then took deliberate aim at her eyes and pulled the trigger. The girl dropped unconscious to the ground, but fearing that she still lived, Crissinger says, he cut her three times with his knife across the neck, severing the jugular vein and almost cutting the head from the body.

The job complete, Crissinger hastened to retreat, but first withdrew the shell from his gun and dropped it by her side. He then wiped the blood from his hands. Making his way over the road he noticed a hollow tree in the woods and into this he dropped his knife. It was found there Friday.

On reaching home Crissinger placed the gun in its customary place without being noticed, and then went about cleaning the blood from his overalls. In this operation he was discovered by a posse, who were looking for the murderer, and he was taken into custody, barely escaping lynching. Through the shrewdness of the Coroner he was hustled away to jail.

Crissinger remains cool and nerved. He was bound over for trial.

Saw Dust and a White Hen.

An Iowa farmer, studying economy, mixed saw dust with the cornmeal fed to the chickens. It worked so well that he gradually reduced the quantity of meal, until the ration was all sawdust. About this time a white hen stole her nest, and, after reposing three weeks on thirteen eggs, she came off with twelve wooden legged chickens and one woodpecker.

How the Turks Clean Rugs.

When shaking heavy rugs, hold from the sides, never the ends. If possible, spread on clean grass or boards, with the wrong side up. Beat first to dislodge the dust, then brush thoroughly and hang on the line to air, using judgment about leaving too long in the hot sun. This is the method employed by the Turks, who should be connoisseurs in the care of rugs.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

PUBLIC DISGUST WITH THE WAR INVESTIGATION.

The New York Campaign is Becoming Discouraging to the Republicans.—Testimony Before the Whitewashing Committee.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—Circumstances alter cases, in politics as well as in other things. A week ago the Republicans were pointing to the odds offered on "Teddy" Roosevelt by betting men, as indicating what a cinch he had on the governorship of New York. Now, when odds are no longer to be had and thousands of dollars offered to bet even remain uncovered, these same Republicans are saying, "the betting really has nothing to do with the campaign." This complete somersault is one of the most amusing features of the campaign. As a matter of fact, the change in the betting has been brought about by the change in the situation. When Roosevelt was nominated, the betting men thought he could be rushed through the campaign on the hurrah, and that the voters of the state would forget everything else but that he was a brave soldier in the Santiago campaign; consequently they backed him for a winner. They have discovered the stump in the hurrah, and now they want to hedge. Lots of things have shown up against Roosevelt, not the least of which is the almost solid opposition of the Germans, one of the most prominent of whom—Oswald Ottendorfer, editor of the Staats Zeitung—calls Roosevelt "a big boy" and "a sensation monger."

The speeches made by Mr. McKinley on his western trip were not impromptu by any means. On the contrary, they were carefully prepared before he left Washington, as a result of numerous conferences with Boss Hanna and other party leaders, and, while apparently non-partisan, were intended to aid the Republicans in the Congressional campaign, by harping on the necessity of the country's presenting a united front and standing by the administration until the treaty of peace has been signed. It was a shrewd political dodge, as it is certain the treaty of peace will not be made public until after the Congressional elections, even should it be concluded before then, which is not at all probable.

One of the witnesses, and, by the way, he was the only naval officer who has testified before Mr. McKinley's alleged Investigation Commission, stated that if the navy had not gone to the assistance of the army, the army sent to Santiago never would have been landed. The witness—Lieut. Frank K. Hill, who was detailed from the battleship Iowa to take charge of the debarkation of Shafter's army—continued, without waiting to be questioned: "Gen. Shafter himself said that. The army came with but one lighter, which was about the size of this room. There were thirty-six transports with men and provisions, and the plan of landing was for the Cubans to advance on Baiquiri, while the navy shelled the beach to clear the way for the landing. The army did not come prepared to land, and it was necessary to call upon the navy for transportation to the shore." Instead of taking advantage of the lead thus given to ask something about why the army was not properly prepared to land, the commissioners tried to get funny by asking about building a dock for Gen. Shafter to be landed upon, and whether they had to use derricks, etc. If this commission stumbles upon anything that is not complimentary to Alger, it will be done unintentionally, or told voluntarily by some witness, like Lieutenant Hill, who was temporarily given a chance to talk without being compelled to confine himself to answering questions asked.

The style in which Mr. McKinley's commission started upon its junket of the army camps, beginning with that of Gen. Fitz. Lee, at Jacksonville, Fla., indicates that the people will have to pay an enormous bill for this up to this time entirely useless luxury. A special train of five cars; two Pullmans, Gen. Dodge's private car, a dining car, and a baggage car, was required to carry the commission and its hangers-on. This train will arrive at Jacksonville today. If th program was fully made out when the commission left Washington, it was not made public, further than that the commission would remain several days at Jacksonville, and that Tampa, Fernandino, Huntsville, Chickamauga Park, Knoxville, and other places will probably be visited before it returns to Washington. The pay of the commissioners has not yet been settled, and report says will not be until after election. An itemized account of the expenses of that special train during the junket would be quite an interesting document, and, inasmuch as there is no appropriation either for the commission or its expenses, it would also be interesting to know from what money its expenses are to be paid.

The latest administration stump speaker is Commissioner Evans, of the Pension Bureau, now in Tennessee and slated to go to Illinois, Indiana and Ohio. The word has been passed along to all federal office holders, big and little, that the more work they do in the Congressional campaign, the higher they will stand with the administration, and that those who are not in a position to do any work can square themselves by a cash contribution.

ARNOLD AND HIDES.

It is an admitted fact all over the country that free hides gave birth to the tanning industry in this congressional district. Prior to the advent of free hides there was not a tannery in all of the five counties that employed twelve men. Prior to the time hides were placed on the free list by a Democratic congress all kinds of foot wear sold at prices four and five times as high as the same quality of goods could be purchased for after hides came in free.

No one was better acquainted with these facts than our representative in the last two congresses, William C. Arnold, who is again the Republican nominee for the same office. This knowledge, however, did not deter Mr. Arnold from helping to put a tax on hides by voting for the Dingley bill in congress March 31, 1898. By thus voting to tax hides he has affected the tanning industry in this district to the extent of compelling all tanneries to economize and many to close down. By putting a tariff on hides he has affected the price of bark. By putting a tariff on hides he has compelled tanneries yet running to reduce the wages of their employes. In reducing the price of bark he has affected the prosperity of Clearfield county and caused many a farmer with a few hundred cords of bark to lose money. Many of this class had gone into debt expecting the sale of their bark to liquidate. When Arnold voted to tax hides there was no sale for bark and the owner of the bark was in a hole.

The vote of Arnold for a tax on hides likewise spoiled the chance for many a Clearfield county man getting work in the bark woods the past season. Little or no bark was cut in this county, except what had been previously contracted for, and hundreds of able-bodied men who regularly each season were able to earn a hundred or more honest dollars in the hemlock forests were compelled to remain idle.

While the Journal is printing Mr. Arnold's speeches, "Applause" and all, it would not be out of place to publish his vote on free hides.—Clearfield *Republican*.

Reduced Rates to Philadelphia.

For the Grand Peace Jubilee at Philadelphia, October 26 and 27, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell excursion tickets from all ticket stations on its line, to Philadelphia, at rate of single fare for the round trip (minimum rate 25 cents.) Tickets will be sold and good, going, October 24 to 27, and returning leaving Philadelphia to October 31, inclusive.

This jubilee will be one of the greatest events in the history of Philadelphia. The rededication of Independence Hall, recently restored; the unveiling of the Grant Equestrian Monument, Fairmount Park; a monster civic and industrial parade, and a grand military and naval pageant, led by General Miles and other distinguished heroes of the late war, will be prominent features. The President and his cabinet are also expected to be present. oct13-2t

Look to the Pardon Board.

According to the testimony of leading Republicans Quay's son Richard speculated with moneys loaned by the defunct People's Bank, of Philadelphia, and secured by deposits of State moneys made by the then Machine State Treasurer, Benjamin Haywood. By the same authority Haywood and Ex-Auditor General Mylin are charged with the same offence and with still owing the bank $50,000 on that score. On accusation from the same source, Senator Quay himself is believed to have pocketed enormous profits on "Met" stock bought with moneys similarly secured through Cashier Hopkins of the People's Bank, who was finally driven to suicide by these transactions. If these charges are liable to be made good, as everybody is convinced they will be, Messrs. Jenks, Sowden and DeLacy should be elected if for no other reason than that the next Board of Pardons shall not be one to set the scoundrels free.

The Latest Styles.

The latest styles in felt and velvet hats. All felt hats trimmed free of charge at Mrs. C. B. Boobs.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Cullings of More than Ordinary Interest from Everywhere.

Perpetual Motion.

The duck eats the worm,
The man eats the duck,
The worm eats the man,
The duck eats the worm.

In a political sense:

The Boss gets the swag,
The man serves the Boss,
The swag buys the man,
The Boss gets the swag.

Samuel Martin, of Nittany, is seriously ill.

Dentist G. W. Hosterman killed the first wild turkey this season.

A very sharp frost struck us Monday morning. How are you, Jack?

Widow Amanda Acker, of Aaronsburg, is seriously ill of dropsy.

Rev. Rhoads, United Ev., has a protracted meeting in progress at Linden Hall.

Frank Knecht, of Nittany valley, had his arm broken at the elbow while wrestling with another boy.

Elizabeth, widow of John Roller, died at the home of her son in Hublersburg, on 5, of old age.

Perry Breon called at our office, and ordered an adv. for the homestead of his mother, at private sale. See adv.

Preston Miller, of Tylersville, died on Saturday evening, of consumption, aged 23 years. Leaves a wife and child.

Rev. Rearick's appointments, Sunday, Oct. 23, at Centre Hall, 7 p. m.; at St. Johns, 2 p. m.; at Georges valley, 10 a. m.

Chestnuts are fine and plenty in this county, as well as in other parts of the state. In some places they sell as low as 3c per quart.

With the chestnut crop about harvested, the attendance at the churches and Sunday schools will take an upward jump.

A telephone message received here by Dr. Emerick announces that his brother Samuel, at Unionville, is seriously ill of bilious colic.

A use has been found for horse chestnuts. A reliable party says that a few of these nuts carried in the pocket, will cure rheumatism.

Enoch Sweeney, aur townsman, intends leaving the town next spring and go to farming. He recently purchased a farm near Boalsburg.

Through efforts of the local board of trade arrangements have been completed for the erection of a silk mill in Lock Haven. The plant is to be ready for operation within 3 months, and to employ 350 hands.

George Koch, of this place, a veteran of the civil war, was granted a $6 pension with two years back pay. This was slow, but deserved a better figure compared with some who did far less faithful service, than George Koch.

Our esteemed United Ev. minister, Rev. Rhoads, sports a black eye with a painful cut. While currying his horse the animal raised a leg which brought the knee joint in unwelcome contact with bro. Rhoads' eye.

The only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Will Pletcher, of Howard, died of brain fever, Wednesday of last week. She became excited at the reception of Company B, which led to the hallucination that the soldiers would shoot her. She was an interesting child four years of age.

Cheaper coffee will probably be one of the results of the Spanish-American war. The finest coffee in the world is grown in Porto Rico, Cuba and the Philippines, and under the stimulation of American enterprise these countries will, within a few years, be able to supply the world with coffee.

A. C. Moyer, of Altoona, son of Dr. Moyer, formerly of Potters Mills, an expert in the manufacture of fire brick, left last week for New York city, from which place he sailed for Kingston, Jamaica, where he has been appointed to take charge of a fire brick manufactory.

Deaths in Mifflin county: James A. Ewing, of Lewistown Junction, aged 54; Mrs. Phoebe Yoder, of Bratton township, aged 89; Mrs. Elizabeth Watt, of the same township, aged 82; R. M. Taylor, of Kishacoquillas, aged 77 years.

Albert Scott, of Fermanah township, Juniata county, while engaged in sawing lumber at a sawmill, had his coat caught near the collar by the rapidly revolving saw, and before assistance reached him he was drawn on the saws and completely cut in two.

Sundays there is a pilgrimage of our towns people up to the mountain to look over the new water works. Not every one heading for the mountain and cutting church should be accused of going after chestnuts. He's only going up to look what in thunder has become of all that "dollar water."

The Major's Experience.

From the Detroit Free Press.

One of the staunchest supporters of the deep-water way from the Great Lakes to the ocean is Major A. C. Bishop, of 715 Third Ave., Detroit, a civil engineer of wide experience and considerable prominence in his profession. He was assistant engineer on the Hudson River Railroad in 1850 and has since conducted large engineering operations. He has been located in Detroit since 1851, and has a large acquaintance among the business men and citizens of this city.

Two years ago, for the first time, Major Bishop was in the hospital. For two months he had the best of medical attendance, but when he was discharged he was not like the Major Bishop of old. When asked regarding his health, he said: "When I had my last spell of sickness and came out of the hospital I was a sorry sight. I could not gain my strength, and could not walk over a block for several weeks.

Major Bishop.

"I noticed some articles in the newspapers regarding Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, which convinced me that they were worth trying and bought two boxes. I did not take them for my complexion but for strength. After using them I felt better, and know they did me worlds of good. I am pleased to recommend them to invalids who need a tonic or to build up a shattered constitution.

"A. C. BISHOP."

Subscribed and sworn to before me this eight day of January, 1898.

ROBERT E. HULL, JR., *Notary Public.*

The pure, powerful vegetable ingredients in Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People supply the antidote for poisonous matter in the blood and add those elements needed to build up body and brains. Many diseases long supposed by the medical profession to be incurable have succumbed to the potent influence of these pills. They can be taken by young or old, being harmless in their nature, but powerful in eliminating disease.

Economy.

Mrs. A.—Do you find it more economical to do your own cooking? Mrs. B.—Oh, yes; my husband doesn't eat half as much as he did.—Judy.

A Short Fight.

The damp of autumn nights and mornings stirs up sciatica, and then comes a tug of pain. Use St. Jacobs Oil, and then comes a tug to cure it. It is a short fight and the cure is sure.

Courage is a very high quality. Some men will die before they will work.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reducing inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c.a bottle.

There are some long-felt wants which should never be filled.

No-To-Bac for Fifty Cents.

Guaranteed tobacco habit cure, makes weak men strong, blood pure. 50c, $1. All druggists.

Exceptions frequently prove the rule to be bad.

Fits permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free DR. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

The rosy cheek is the greatest side show on earth.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.

To quit tobacco easily and forever, be magnetic, full of life, nerve and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonder-worker, that makes weak men strong. All druggists, 50c or $1. Cure guaranteed. Booklet and sample free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

The Newest Bustle.

A corset has just been invented with a self-adjusting bustle attachment, which corrects all the faults of the old bustle, and yet is a bustle still. It opens and shuts, and when closed it is so small that it may be easily slipped in a corset box after the corset has been packed. It is a curious looking little affair, made of four pieces of steel, covered with sateen, and may may be easily adjusted to conform to the natural outlines of the figure. The bustle is as light as a feather and is fastened to the corset just below the waist line, where a hollow is generally seen in the average figure. The corset is provided with little straps, and the bustle is attached to it by means of four fasteners. The two lower fasteners are so arranged that they cause the bustle to add to the fullness of the hips, and at the same time they remedy the faults of the back. The corset is not unlike the other corsets, with the exception that it is specially re-enforced with triple strips to prevent the bones and steels from cutting through the material. Another advantage of this corset bustle is that it is one of the cheapest of the well-made corsets in the market. It can be bought ready made, of course, in white, gray and black, or can be a more expensive made-to-order affair.

Fighting Yellow Fever.

Eminent medical authorities are of the opinion that the South will be practically freed from the standing menace of yellow fever as soon as American methods can be brought to bear on the question of sanitation in our newly acquired provinces. Santiago is a very paradise of filth, and there is not for one hour any reasonable assurance that an epidemic may not break out there. The sacrifice of the principle cities and ports of Cuba through their purification by fire will be a cheap and eminently suitable operation, provided it eventuates in that cleanliness that comes by fire alone. The immunity of the South from such a scourge will be secured at a most reasonable rate, if the predictions of the physicians are fulfilled. They claim that with Siboney, Santiago, Havana and a few other points subjected to such vigorous treatment, there will be little, if any, difficulty, in controlling, if not absolutely stamping out, this dread disease. This is the first time that yellow fever has been attacked in its stronghold, and the fact that most of the cases are of en extremely mild type is a matter for most decided rejoicing.

ACRES OF DUCKS.

RAISED BY THE THOUSAND ON A NEW JERSEY FARM.

They Are All Hatched in Incubators—A Little Food Keeps Them Fat—Water Bad for Young Ones.

Acres of wild ducks is a common but extravagant descriptive term used by some sportsmen, and acres of wild geese is one of the things people read of in California. Some allowance is usually made for the statements, but there need be none made for the assertion that on a New Jersey farm within four miles of Trenton there are acres of domestic ducks.

The farm borders on the Shabbakong road, and the fields beside the road are filled with large and small flocks of pure white Pekin ducks. Patrick MacAvoy is the duck farmer. Fifteen years ago Mr. MacAvoy was a bookkeeper in New York. His health gave way and he was advised to move into the country. He rented a farm, and embarked in the milk business. He was one of the pioneers in bottling milk. He was also a pioneer in the use of ensilage as food for his cows, and built a large silo in connection with an improved and well-appointed cow barn and dairy. These were destroyed by fire about ten years ago, and Mr. MacAvoy looked about for some new business.

He started a chicken farm to raise broilers for the New York market, but soon found that there were dealers who sold broilers for 20 cents a pound early in the season, while he could not afford to raise them for less than 50 or 60 cents a pound. He investigated, and learned that the two and three pound birds shipped from the West in the fall and winter were frozen in refrigerators and held for the early spring trade. That drove him out of the chicken broiler business, and he started his duck farm.

He began nine years ago with five ducks. Last year he raised 30,000 and now has on a part of his 150-acre farm about 26,000. The number will grow less week by week now until his stock will be reduced to about a thousand, or maybe 800, which will be the finest of his flocks and will be kept for breeding purposes next year. New York takes the whole product of the farm.

These thousands of ducks are all hatched in incubators of Mr. MacAvoy's invention. There are eighteen of them, with a capacity of 1,000 eggs each, and in the height of the hatching season, about the later part of May, it takes the entire time of one man to look after the incubators and remove the little ducklings to the brooders, which are placed in a sunny room in the second story of an adjoining building. Here they are kept for ten days when they are ready to be transferred to the field. It takes nature four weeks to hatch a duck's egg; the incubators can beat nature by forty-eight hours.

Not every egg that goes into the incubators produces a duck. The duck farmer has succeeded in hatching 97 per cent. of the eggs placed in the artificial hatchery, and at other times has secured only 50 per cent. All the eggs are tested before being placed in the incubators, and at the end of the third day they are again carefully inspected and those that lack fertility are taken out and boiled hard and mixed with the meal cake that furnishes the food for the ducklings during their earlier days.

"It must take a large amount of feed for so great a flock," suggested the writer to Farmer MacAvoy.

"Not so much as is generally believed," he replied. "I have found that if ducks are fed regularly it requires little to keep them fat. They get all they can eat. The little ones are fed six times a day and the grown ones three times."

"But you have no ponds for them to swim in. Ducks cannot be raised without water, can they?"

"No. They get all the water they can use, but it is given to them in troughs. It is for them to drink; not to swim in. There is a creek down at the end of that field that is for the grown ducks that are ready for market. They are so fat that they must have the cooling water of the creek for their bath, and they spend much of their time under the trees in the shade. There are wooden shelters for the others, in which they run to escape from rain-storms and from the heat of the sun in the middle of the day. Besides, you know, water is not healthy for young ducks," and in explanation the duck farmer went on: "It's a curious fact that if water gets upon the back of a young duck before its feathers grow, the duckling will die."

Adjoining the field of breeders is the field for the ducklings, in one end of which are the runs connected with a row of low one-story frame houses, about 200 feet long. Flocks of 200 or 300 are placed in each run, as it is found that they do not thrive when allowed to run in one large flock. In the field they wander about in flocks, and when disturbed by the visit of a stranger each flock will start in single file for its particular runway. Apparently they know where they belong, as some occasionally get into the wrong runways and quickly go out and into the right one.

The ducks, large and small, appear to know Mr. MacAvoy and the dozen men and boys employed to aid in caring for them day and night. These attendants go about the fields, and the birds pay no attention to them. Neither do they mind the two large English mastiffs and five fox terriers that guard the flocks against thieves, rats, foxes, and other unwelcome visitors. Besides the dogs there are watchmen employed day and night. Few visitors are admitted.

The principal food of the ducks is a mixture of ground corn, bran, broken crackers or biscuits, and meat scraps, the meat and bone being reduced under steam pressure into a liquid mass and then mixed with the grain in huge troughs.

Broiler ducks when fit for the market should weigh from five to seven pounds, and this weight Mr. MacAvoy can get in ten weeks from the egg. Beginning in February, he makes three shipments a week, increasing to five a week later on in the season. Under the same roof that the duckling leaves the egg he closes his brief career, as the killing room adjoins that containing the incubators. Here they are killed in the peculiar fashion demanded by the trade, scalded in steam boilers, picked, dressed, and packed for market. The feathers themselves make quite an item in the income of the farm. They are of snowy whiteness and soft as the down on a goose's breast, for which they doubtless pass when they reach the hands of the pillow makers.

Farmers ordinarily are well satisfied if they get a score or so of eggs from a duck in a season, but Mr. MacAvoy says his ducks yield from 125 to 150 each in a season. This information was imparted in answer to an inquiry why he did not raise geese also. A goose, he said, lays twenty-five or thirty eggs in a season, and a ten-pound white Pekin duck brings in as much money as a goose. In the height of the laying season forty or fifty eggs are frequently taken from a single nest in one day, and the attendants are obliged to watch carefully the fields in which the ducks roam, where dozens are often found upon the ground.—New York Sun.

WRECKS AND DERELICTS.

The Vesuvius Successful in Removing These Menaces to Navigation.

Gustave Kobbe writes an article for St. Nicholas on "Battling with Wrecks and Derelicts." Mr. Kobbe says:

A stranded vessel is not a menace to navigation, and is therefore left severely alone; but a wreck sunk in a few fathoms of water, in the track of coastwise shipping, is a dangerous obstruction. The large, heavy masts of a sunken coaster might rip up the bottom of a coaling vessel, and a ledge of rock would not be more fatal than the submerged hull. In one year the United States Hydrographic Office, which is a branch of the Bureau of Navigation of the Navy Department, has received nearly two thousand reports of wrecks and dangerous obstructions, and ordered the destruction of as many of these as was practicable. This work is done with torpedoes. After the explosion there is no torpedo left, but there is also no wreck.

It is impossible to say how much damage has been done by collision with wrecks and derelicts, as ships abandoned at sea are called. Sunken wrecks are hidden dangers. The sky may be clear and the sea-way light; they smite the unsuspecting victim from the depths, and add one more to those disasters which are the more tragic for the awful mystery that surround them. During the seven years from 1887 to 1894 forty-five such collisions—nine, or nearly one fourth, resulting in total loss—were reported to the United States hydrographer. Of the nine fatal collisions, five were with wrecks and four with derelicts.

The "Yantic," the "Dispatch," and the dynamite cruiser "Vesuvius" are among the vessels of the United States navy which have most actively waged war upon sunken wrecks. The U. S. S. "San Francisco" also has the honor of having destroyed a derelict, in which operation she was, however, obliged to resort to all usual methods of naval attack except boarding—torpedoes, ramming, and shelling. Captain Crowninshield, when commanding the "Kearsarge," removed a curious obstruction to navigation, off Cape May. A schooner was reported sunk there in twelve fathoms of water. Captain Crowninshield was surprised, on reaching the spot, to find the heels of two masts—not the upper, but the lower ends—protruding fifteen feet above water. In some inconceivable manner, these masts must have become unstepped from a sunken vessel, and the heels had swung up, the ends of the spars being held down by the rigging. One mast was shattered with torpedoes, the other pulled out by the "Kearsarge" and then destroyed. It was not necessary to break up the hull, as there was enough water above it.

The "Vesuvius" was very successful as a wreck-destroyer. Some of the obstructions are difficult to locate. The same wreck may be reported in three different positions by as many different vessels; and with so many clues to follow, it is not easy to run down the game. The "Vesuvius" has found a wreck with only two feet of spar protruding above water—and two feet of spar sticking out of the broad Atlantic is rather like the traditional needle in the haystack.

Cost of a Naval Battle.

"The cost of a navi duel between two modern battleships in the value of projectiles and the probable damage to structure is estimated as easily approximating $1,600,000," says The Age of Steel. "This little bill would be filled out in the space of sixty minutes, provided all the armament of each ship was in active service for that length of time. Should one or both ships be lost in the fray the loss would add tremendously to the above figures."

FARM AND GARDEN NEWS.

ITEMS OF INTEREST ON AGRICULTURAL TOPICS.

Gypsum as a Fertilizer—Transplanting Trees—Sore Eyes in Cattle—Care of Breeding Poultry—Etc., Etc.

GYPSUM AS A FERTILIZER.

Gypsum is usually regarded as a fertilizer which, however, contributes little directly to the support of plants, but recent experiments by Messrs. Cockerell and Garcia at the New Mexico Agricultural Experiment Station, Mesilla Park, N. M., have proved that nearly pure gypsum will nourish plants as well as ordinary soil, or better. Wheat and peas were grown by them in a natural deposit of white sand on the east side of San Andreas Mountains, New Mexico, with great success. The composition of the sand is gypsum, 97; carbonate of lime, 2.86; carbonate of magnesia, .06; sulphate of magnesia, .12 per cent., and traces of other minerals. It is not apparent how the wheat came by its nitrogen in such a soil, though the peas might get it through the tubercles of the roots.

TRANSPLANTING TREES.

The fall season of tree planting is now at hand, and there will be the usual number of trees set out as if they were posts, just as there is each planting season. It is not, as a rule, difficult to make a transplanted tree live, but there are a few points that must be observed and especially in fall planting. The hole must be sufficiently wide to take in the roots of the tree spread out in a natural position. The hole should be deep enough to let the tree stand about an inch deeper than it stood in the nursery; this depth can be easily seen on the young tree. The soil must be worked among the young roots so that no air spaces are left.

No manure should be placed to come in direct contact with the roots. Any fertilizer used should be put in the bottom of the hole and covered with soil several inches before the tree is set. After six inches of soil has been placed over the tree roots pound it down hard, doing the same with each shovelful of soil as it is thrown in until the hole is full. This plan will make the soil fine and do away with the need of water at transplanting time. In cold climates heap the soil up around the tree for several inches to give added protection to the roots during the winter. In the spring this soil may be pulled down level with the surrounding earth.

SORE EYES IN CATTLE.

A disease more or less known for several years, in the west and south especially, that affects the eyes of cattle has spread with considerable rapidity this year, and to make matters worse, it is contagious. The symptoms are swelling of one or both eyes, a partial or complete closing of the lids and a profuse flow of tears. The eye ball becomes bloodshot and the central part of the eye over the pupil will bulge out. In some cases the bulged portion breaks across, and there is more or less pus. The disease runs its course in about six weeks and impairs the sight permanently, frequently leaving the animal blind or partially so.

As the disease is contagious the afflicted animal or animals should be separated from the rest of the herd as soon as the first symptoms of the trouble appear. Keep the animals indoors during the day and, if the weather is not too bad, let them out at night. Apply a one per cent. solution of atropine twice a day and calomel dust once a day, using the latter through one of the small "guns" in common use for insect powder. The treatment will relieve the trouble and if given in time will usually prevent any impairment of the sight. The attendant should wash his hands with carbolic solution after giving the treatment, for there is a possibility of the disease being conveyed from cattle to humans.—Atlanta Journal.

FARMING ON SANDY SOILS.

It cannot be denied that sandy soil, in the easiness with which it can be worked, in the quick response it makes to manures, and in its freedom from the flooding which heavier soils are always liable to, has some advantages for the cultivator. One who has long owned a sandy farm, and had made it a success, boasted that within 24 hours after the worst rainstorm he could always plow or cultivate his land if it needed it. The farmer on sandy soil is himself to blame if he is troubled with the annual weeds that are the plague of the lowland farmers whenever a wet time follows the planting of hoed crops.

The difficulty with sandy soil is in keeping up its fertility. It has very little vegetable matter, so that the manure does not not hold in the soil as it does when applied to those of heavier character. To secure vegetable matter in the soil clover must be sown as often as every third year, and if it can then be allowed to grow two years before plowing, this will only mean one cultivated crop in three years, the other two the clover occupying the land. To be sure something is made by feeding the clover, though it is not as much as the average of farm crops. The result is that sandy soil is almost everywhere devoted to growing crops where earliness is the most important requisite. It is a good soil for gardeners, though where a sandy soil is used for a market garden, it will require greater amounts of stable manure and also of commercial fertilizers than any other. In sheltered sandy soil, well-manured crops can be started several days before the heavy soil is ready to be plowed. Earliness does not secure a monopoly, as it once did, as all kinds of fruits and vegetables are brought from the South to all Northern cities. Yet when the home product is readyy for market, it always supersedes that brought from the South, and the earliest home-grown vegetables out of doors always comes from sandy soil.

The man who has a sandy soil ought always to run from one to three or more greenhouses in connection with it. Almost all the vegetables he will grow on his farm may be better started in the greenhouse, and from there removed when the soil outside has been warmed up sufficiently. The sandy land, if it have a firm subsoil, will not dry out so quickly as it is supposed. If it is liberally fertilized with ashes, more or less of the sand will be dissolved, and in combination with vegetable matter will make a rich soil, but one which, however, cannot be cropped unless manured or clovered, without very quickly relapsing into sterility. A poor, sandy soil is probably the most hopeless of any, for it is one of the peculiarities of sand that the roots of crops run through it without obstruction, and soon uses up whatever fertility it has.—American Cultivator.

CARE OF BREEDING POULTRY.

There are two seasons of the year when fowls kept in confinement will be benefitted by free runs. In the spring there is the young succulent grass and early insects, and in the late fall insects and the seeds of weeds that go far toward putting the birds in good condition for winter work. As a rule yarded fowls will lay more eggs than those allowed to run at will, but the early spring and late fall run will be of benefit to them if confined at other seasons. This is especially true during the moulting season, when most poultry raisers are careless both as regards food and general care, forgetting the fact that by due attention to food and exercise the moulting season may be materially shortened and the fowls pass through it in much better condition.

Breeding stock should have their runs enlarged at this season if it is necessary to keep them yarded at all times, say a run of half an acre for fifty hens. Keep the ground loosened up and scatter the grain over it each time it is fed. By this is meant not a scattering of grain in a narrow circle near the house, but throw it broadcast over as large an area as possible, so that the fowls will have to work long and diligently to get it. Of course it is necessary to feed sufficient to have each bird come to the house at night with a full crop. The males should be yarded and fed in the same manner. The result is a strong, healthy bird, ready for egg production or service. In the case of the male the treatment will make the eggs of the fowls with which he is mated fertile, and produce a full hatch of strong, healthy chicks. During this fall period of strengthening the stock, males and females should be kept separate, each in their turn, until the eggs are needed for hatching. The morning mash should be fed as the weather gets cooler, if it is not already a part of the daily ration throughout the year. In short, the breeding stock—and the egg-producing stock for market for that matter—should be built up to the best possible condition for the work they are to do.

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

Give the moulting hens a bit of chopped meat, cut bone or oil meal.

Beets, carrots, potatoes, and in fact most any vegetables are good for poultry.

If the hog house is a cheap rattle clap of a thing and is smelling badly, destroy it.

It is unprofitable to breed from animals that are too old or from those that are not of good form.

Hogs with cholera are, of course, like people with cholera, some get well under treatment, but most of them do not. Prevention is the only safe thing.

The whole theory of egg production consists in trying to make it seem spring time to hens the year round. Fowls that are kept warm, but not too warm, and do not miss their spring supply of animal food and green stuff are likely to show a pretty good record every season of the year.

Ducks and geese should never be kept with chickens. They are sure to breed disease in the flock.

Carefully carding, brushing and cleaning the cows will, as every one will acknowledge, make the animals "feel good." Besides, a cow well cared for in these respects does not lose her hair so continuously, nor are the hairs so loose that they will be easily rubbed off during milking.

A soil is a mixture of broken rocks and decaying vegetable matterr in which plants grow and thrive.

Whenever a working team has an unusually hard job it is the habit of some farmers to feed it extra, thus giving its stomach an additional labor and thus lessening available present strength.

Within the last five years several millions of the Pacific coast salmon have been placed in Lake Superior. They are now frequently caught weighing ten to fifteen pounds, and of excellent flavor, a little milder than that of the salt water salmon.

A WONDERFUL SIGHT.

The Tree of Ten Thousand Images in Thibet

Of all the wonderful sights reported by the Jesuit missionaries, Huc and Gobet, during their explorations of Thibet, by far the strangest is what they have to say of the Tree of Ten Thousand Images. They had heard about this wonderful tree long before they reached the locality of its growth, and, as they approached the spot, their curiosity regarding it increased a thousand fold.

Here is their narrative of the result of their examination of the tree:

"It will here be naturally expected that we say something about this tree itself. Does it exist? Have we seen it? Has it any peculiar attributes? What about its marvelous leaves?

"Yes this tree does exist. At the foot of the mountains on which the Lamasery stands, and not far from the principal Buddhist temple, is a great square inclosure, formed by brick walls. Upon entering this we were able to examine at leisure the marvelous tree, some of the branches of which had already manifested themselves above the wall.

"Our eyes were first directed with earnest curiosity to the leaves, and we were filled with an absolute consternation of astonishment at finding that, in point of fact, there were upon each of the leaves well-formed Thibetan characters, all of a green color, some darker, some lighter than the leaf itself. Our first impression was a suspicion of fraud on the part of the Lamas; but, after a minute examination of every detail, we could not discover the least deception. The characters all appeared to us portions of the leaf itself, equally with its veins and nerves; the position was not the same in all; in one leaf they would be at the top of the leaf; in another, in the middle; in a third, at the base, or at the side; the younger leaves represented the characters only in a partial state of formation.

"The bark of the tree and its branches, which resemble that of the plane tree, are also covered with these characters. When you remove a piece of the old bark, the young bark under it exhibits the indistinct outlines of characters in a germinating state, and what is very singular, these new characters are not infrequently different from those which they replace. We examined everything with the closest attention, in order to detect some traces of trickery, but we could discern nothing of the sort."

The missionaries, Huc and Gobet, might have remained in Thibet as long as they wished had it not been for the interference of the Chinese ambassador there. For some reason this individual took a dislike to them, and ultimately caused them to depart. The Lamas were willing that they should remain, but it appeared to the missionaries that their presence might cause disturbance, so they quickly withdrew, taking with them some of the first facts ever gathered in that mysterious land.

Three Layers of Atmosphere.

Professor F. H. Bigelow, of the United States Weather Service, presented a paper before Section B, of the American Association for the Advancement of Science recently, outlining his investigations of atmospheric conditions. The first of these, entitled "The Structure of Cyclones and Anticyclones," is in truth the continuation of one given last year at the Detroit meeting of the association. The paper of last year outlined the mathematical conditions; the present one gave some of the results of observation.

It appears that in the atmosphere there are practically three distinct currents of air, the first lying at an elevation of from 900 to 1,500 metres, the second at from 2,500 to 4,000 metres and the upper one at from 6,000 to 8,000 metres above the surface of the earth. These are, to an extent, separate currents flowing each with its own velocity. At the bottom of each of the layers the stratus of clouds are formed, and at the top of each of the layers occur the cumulus clouds. This suggests that the stratus originate at the bottom of a moving current and the cumulus at the top. It is probable, then, that the stratus owe their origin to the difference of velocity and temperature of the two layers, while the cumulus are formed by ascending currents within the layer of air.—Boston Transcript.

Brought the Cat from Ireland.

The first Irish cat ever brought to this country by an immigrant arrived on the Cunard liner Servia, and naturally enough the fact that an immigrant should take the trouble to bring such a possession three thousand miles or more attracted consideraole attention among the Barge Office officials. The immigrant who left home and country behind, but who would not leave the cat, was Mrs. Mary O'Sullivan, of Ballybunion, County Kerry, Ireland. In talking of her affairs, and incidentally the cat, Mrs. O'Sullivan said: "Sure, me darling, Oi hated to lave the ould sod, but Ireland is now a poor country, an' thot's no loi. Stil Oi hated to give it up. But me childer are all in America, so Oi hev come over to spind me last days wid them. Oi was sad indade whin Oi had to lave the ould cabin that Oi was born in, an' me mother afore me, but Oi couldn't bring the cabin wid me, so Oi did the next best thing, an' Oi brought the kitten. You know Oi couldn't lave the poor thing behint me, as the neighbors wouldn't care for puss loike Oi hev done. An' so here she is, as good a mousetrap as wuz iver invented. Oi hope yez hev no laws agin furrin kittens in this country, because she is well-mannered, an' wouldn't harm so one."—New York Tribune.

The Most Common of All.

The most common of all ailments from sports of all kinds are sprains and bruises. The most common and surest cure of them is by the use of St. Jacobs Oil, which is prompt in its action.

Gold is now extracted by mixing the ore with common salt and sulphuric acid, then adding a solution of permanganate of potash.

To Cure Constipation Forever.
Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic. 10c or 25c. If C. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.

The Duke of Cambridge, who represented Queen Victoria at the funeral of the Austrian Empress, was also the representative of English royalty at the Empress' wedding.

To Cure A Cold in One Day.
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

The carbon obtained by burning sawdust is claimed to be purer than coke, and consequently is available for the manufacture of calcium carbide.

DEAR EDITOR:—If you know of a solicitor or canvasser in your city or elsewhere., especially a man who has solicited for subscriptions, insurance, nursery stock, books or tailoring, or a man who can sell goods, you will confer a favor by telling him to correspond with us; or if you will insert this notice in your paper and such parties will cut this notice out and mail to us, we may be able to furnish them a good position in their own and adjoining counties. Address,
AMERICAN WOOLEN MILLS CO., Chicago.

Unless a man knows the very best way to buy, borrow and beg, he would better keep out of politics.

Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets.
Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. 10c, 25c. If C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money.

The man whom everybody likes is not apt to be of much force.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss:
LUCAS COUNTY, }
FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of CATARRH that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.
FRANK J. CHENEY.
Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886. A. W. GLEASON, *Notary Public.*
SEAL
Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.
F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

A herring weighing six ounces or seven ounces is provided with about 30,000 eggs.

I use Piso's Cure for Consumption both in my family and practice.—DR. G. W. PATTERSON, Inkster, Mich., Nov. 5, 1894.

The dogs of war are the scamps who go into it for the money.

The Fall

With its sudden changes, its hot days and chilly nights, dampness and decaying vegetation, is peculiarly trying to the health. A good Fall Medicine is as important and beneficial as Spring Medicine. Hood's Sarsaparilla keeps the blood pure, wards off malaria, creates a good appetite, gives refreshing sleep, and maintains the health tone through this trying season.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Is America's Greatest Medicine.

Hood's Pills cure all liver ills. 25 cents.

Where Noah Kept His Bees.

Dr. James K. Hosmer, while recently visiting Boston, had occasion to visit the new public library. As he went up the steps (says the Ladies' Home Journal) he met Edward Everett Hale, who asked the doctor's errand. "To consult the archives," was the reply. "By the way, Hosmer," said Dr. Hale, "do you know where Noah kept his bees?" "No," answered Hosmer. "In the ark hives," said the venerable preacher as he passed on.

As much injury to health may result from the eating of poisonous fungi under the guise of mushrooms, it is always safest to subject these (so-called) to some approved test. The simplest is to sprinkle salt upon the spongy part of the fungus and allow this to remain undisturbed for some minutes. If the mushrooms turn yellow under the action of the salt they are proved poisonous; if black, they are wholesome eating. Edible mushrooms have the spongy parts pinky red, with shadings of liver color. The flesh and stem are white, and the latter is solid and round in shape.

MRS. LUCY GOODWIN

Suffered four years with female troubles. She now writes to Mrs. Pinkham of her complete recovery. Read her letter:

DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I wish you to publish what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, Sanative Wash and Liver Pills have done for me.

I suffered for four years with womb trouble. My doctor said I had falling of the womb. I also suffered with nervous prostration, faint, all-gone feelings, palpitation of the heart, bearing-down sensation and painful menstruation. I could not stand but a few minutes at a time.

When I commenced taking your medicine I could not sit up half a day, but before I had used half a bottle I was up and helped about my work.

I have taken three bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and used one package of Sanative Wash, and am cured of all my troubles. I feel like a new woman. I can do all kinds of housework and feel stronger than I ever did in my life. I now weigh 131½ pounds. Before using your medicine I weighed only 108 pounds.

Surely it is the grandest medicine for weak woman that ever was, and my advice to all who are suffering from any female trouble is to try it at once and be well. Your medicine has proven a blessing to me, and I cannot praise it enough.—MRS. LUCY GOODWIN, Holly, W. Va.

WEEKLY SERMONS.

AN IMPRESSIVE DISCOURSE BY REV. DR. TALMAGE.

Subject: "The Hounded Reindeer"—Let Those Who Are Pursued by the Hounds of Persecution Run to the Glorious Lake of Divine Solace.

TEXT: "As the hart panteth after the water brooks, so panteth my soul after Thee, O God."—Psa. xlii., 1.

David, who must some time have seen a a deer-hunt, points us here to a hunted stag making for the water. The fascinating animal called in my text the hart is the same animal that in sacred and profane literature is called the stag, the roebuck, the hind, the gazelle, the reindeer. In Central Syria, in Bible times, there were whole pasture-fields of them, as Solomon suggests when he says, "I charge you by the hinds of the field." Their antlers jutted from long grass as they lay down. No hunter who has been long in "John Brown's tract" will wonder that in the Bible they were classed among clean animals, for the dews, the showers, the lakes washed them as clean as the sky. When Isaac, the patriarch, longed for venison, Esau shot and brought home a roebuck. Isaiah compares the sprightliness of the restored cripple of millennial times to the long and quick jump of the stag, saying, "The lame shall leap as the hart." Solomon expressed his disgust at a hunter who having shot a deer is too lazy to cook it, saying, "The slothful man roasteth not that which he took in hunting."

But one day David, while far from the home from which he had been driven, and sitting near the mouth of a lonely cave where he had lodged and on the banks of a pond or river, hears a pack of hounds in swift pursuit. Because of the previous silence of the forest the clangor startles him, and he says to himself: "I wonder what those dogs are after." Then there is a crackling in the brushwood, and the loud breathing of some rushing wonder of the woods, and the antlers of a deer rend the leaves of the ticket, and by an instinct which all hunters recognize the creature plunges into a pool or lake or river to cool its thirst, and at the same time by its capacity for swifter and longer swimming to get away from the foaming harriers. David says to himself: Aha, that is myself! Saul after me, Absalom after me, enemies without number after me; I am chased; their bloody muzzles at my heels, barking at my good name, barking after my body, barking after my soul. Oh, the hounds, the hounds! But look there," says David to himself. "That reindeer has splashed into the water. It puts its hot lips and nostrils into the cool wave that washes its leathered flanks, and it swims away from the fiery canines, and it is free at last. Oh, that I might find in the deep, wide lake of God's mercy and consolation escape from my pursuers! Oh, for the waters of life and rescue! 'As the hart panteth after the water brooks, so panteth my soul after Thee, O God.'"

The Adirondacks are now populous with hunters, and the deer are being slain by the score. Talking one summer with a hunter, I thought I would like to see whether my text was accurate in its allusion, and as I heard the dogs baying a little way off and supposed they were on the track of a deer, I said to one of the hunters in rough corduroy: "Do the deer always make for water when they are pursued?" He said: "Oh, yes, Mister; you see they are a hot and thirty animal, and they know where the water is, and when they hear danger in the distance they lift their antlers and sniff the breeze and start for the Raquet or Loon or Saranac; and we get into our cedar shell-boat or stand by the 'runaway' with rifle loaded and ready to blaze away."

My friends, that is one reason why I like the Bible so much—its allusions are so true to nature. Its partrides are real partridges, its ostriches real ostriches, and its reindeer real reindeer. I do not wonder that this antlered glory of the text makes the hunter's eye sparkle and his cheek glow and his respiration quicken. To say nothing of its usefulness, although it is the most useful of all game, its flesh delicious, its skin turned into human apparel, its sinews fashioned into bow-strings, its antlers putting handles on cutlery, and the shavings of its horn used as a pungent restorative, the name taken from the hart and called hartshorn. But putting aside its usefulness, this enchanting creature seems made out of gracefulness and elasticity. What an eye, with a liquid brightness as if gathered up from a hundred lakes at sunset! The horns, a coronal branching into every possible curve, and after it seems complete ascending into other projections of exquisiteness, a tree of polished bone, uplifted in pride, or swung down for awful combat. The hart is velocity embodied. Timidity, impersonated. The enchantment of the woods. Its eye lustrous in life and pathetic in death. The splendid animal a complete rhythm of muscle, and bone, and color, and attitude, and locomotion, whether couched in the grass among the shadows, or a living bolt shot through the forest, or turning at bay to attack the hounds, or rearing for its last fall under the buckshot of the trapper. It is a splendid appearance that the painter's pencil fails to sketch, and only a hunter's dream on a pillow of hemlock at the foot of St. Regis is able to picture. When, twenty miles from any settlement, it comes down at eventide to the lake's edge to drink among the lily pods and, with its sharp-edged hoof, shatters the crystal of Long Lake, it is very picturesque. But only when, after miles of pursuit, with heaving sides and lolling tongue and eyes swimming in death the stag leaps from the cliff into Upper Saranac, can you realize how much David had suffered from his troubles, and how much he wanted God when he expressed himself in the words of the text: "As the hart panteth after the water brooks, so panteth my soul after Thee, O God."

Well, now, let all those who have coming after them the lean hounds of poverty, or the black hounds of persecution, or the spotted hounds of vicissitude, or the pale hounds of death, or who are in any wise pursued, run to the wide, deep, glorious lake of divine solace and rescue. The most of the men and women whom I happened to know at different times, if not now, have had trouble after them, sharp-muzzled troubles, swift troubles, all-devouring troubles. Many of you have made the mistake of trying to fight them. Somebody meanly attacked you, and you attacked them; they depreciated you, you depreciated them; or they overreached you in a bargain, and you tried, in Wall street parlance, to get a corner on them; or you have had a bereavement, and, instead of being submissive, you are fighting that bereavement; you charge on the doctors who failed to effect a cure; or you charge on the carelessness of the railroad company through which the accident occurred; or you are a chronic invalid, and you fret, and worry, and scold, and wonder why you cannot be well like other people, and you angrily blame the neuralgia, or the laryngitis, or the ague, or the sick headache.

I saw whole chains of lakes in the Adirondacks, and from one height you can see thirty, and there are said to be over eight hundred in the great wilderness of New York. So near are they to each other that your mountain guide picks up and carries the boat from lake to lake, the small distance between them for that reason called a "carry." And the realm of God's Word is one long chain of bright, refreshing lakes; each promise a lake, a very short carry between them, and though for ages the pursued have been drinking out of them, they are full to the top of the green banks, and the same David describes them, and they seem so near together that in three different places he speaks of them as a continuous river, saying: "There is a river, the streams whereof shall make glad the city of God;" "Thou shalt make them drink of the rivers of Thy pleasures;" "Thou greatly enrichest it with the river of God, which is full of water."

But many of you have turned your back on that supply, and confront your trouble, and you are soured with your circumstances, and you are fighting society, and you are fighting a pursuing world, and troubles, instead of driving you into the cool lake of heavenly comfort, have made you stop and turn around and lower your head, and it is simply antler against tooth. I do not blame you. Probably under the same circumstances I would have done worse. But you are all wrong. You need to do as the reindeer does in February and March—it sheds its horns. The Rabbinical writers allude to this resignation of antlers by the stag when they say of a man who ventures his money in risky enterprises, he has hung it on the stag's horns; and a proverb in the far East tells a man who has foolishly lost his fortune to go and find where the deer sheds her horns. My brother, quit the antagonism of your circumstances, quit misanthropy, quit complaint, quit pitching into your pursuers, be as wise as, next spring, will be all the deer of the Adirondacks. Shed your horns.

But very many of you who are wronged of the world—and if in any assembly between here and Golden Gate, San Francisco, it were asked that all those that had been sometimes badly treated should raise both their hands, and full response should be made, there would be twice as many hands lifted as persons present—I say many of you would declare: "We have always done the best we could and tried to be useful, and why we should become the victims of malignment, or invalidism, or mishap, is inscrutable." Why, do you know the finer a deer and the more elegant its proportions, and the more beautiful its bearing, the more anxious the hunters and the hounds are to capture it. Had the roebuck a ragged fur and broken hoofs and an obliterated eye and a limping gait, the hunters would have said: "Pshaw! don't let us waste our ammunition on a sick deer." And the hounds would have given a few sniffs of the scent, and then darted off in another direction for better game. But when they see a deer with antlers lifted in mighty challenge to earth and sky, and the sleek hide looks as if it had been smoothed by invisible hands, and the fat sides enclose the richest pasture that could be nibbled from the banks of rills so clear they seem to have dropped out of Heaven, and the stamp of its foot defies the jack-shooting lantern and the rifle, the horn and the hound, that deer they will have if they must needs break their neck in the rapids. So if there were no noble stuff in your make up, if you were a bifurcated nothing, if you were a forlorn failure, you would be allowed to go undisturbed; but the fact that the whole pack is in full cry after you is proof positive that you are splendid game and worth capturing.

Yes, for some people in this world there seems no let-up. They are pursued from youth to manhood, and from manhood to old age. Very distinguished are Lord Stafford's hounds, the Earl of Yarborough's hounds, and Queen Victoria pays eight thousand five hundred dollars per year to her Master of Buckhounds. But all of them put together do not equal in number or speed, or power to hunt down, the great kennel of hounds of which Sin and Trouble are owner and master.

But what is a relief for all this pursuit of trouble, and annoyance, and pain, and bereavement? My text gives it to you in a word of three letters, but each letter is a chariot if you would triumph, or a throne if you want to be crowned, or a lake if you would slake your thirst—yes, a chain of three lakes—G-O-D, the One for whom David longed, and the One whom David found. You might as well meet a stag which, after its sixth mile of running at the topmost speed through thicket and gorge, and with the breath of the dogs on its heels, has come in full sight of Scroon Lake, and try to cool its projecting and blistered tongue with a drop of dew from a blade of glass, as to attempt to satisfy an immortal soul, when flying from trouble and sin, with anything less deep, and high, and broad, and immense, and infinite, and eternal than God. His comfort, why it embosoms all distress. His arm, it wrenches off all bondage. His hand, it wipes away all tears. His Christly atonement, it makes us all right with the past, and all right with the future; all right with God, all right with man, and all right forever. Lamartine tells us that King Nimrod said to his three sons, "Here are three vases, and one is of clay, another of amber, and another of gold. Choose now which you will have." The eldest son, having first choice, chose the vase of gold, on which was written the word "Empire," and when opened it was found to contain human blood. The second son, making the next choice, chose the vase of amber, inscribed with the word "Glory," and when opened it contained the ashes of those who were once called great. The third son took the vase of clay, and, opening it, found it empty, but on the bottom of it was inscribed the name of God. King Nimrod asked his courtiers which vase they thought weighed the most. The avaricious men of his court said the vase of gold. The poets said the one of amber. But the wisest men said the empty vase, because one letter of the name of God outweighed a universe.

For Him I thirst; for His grace I beg; on His promise I build my all. Without Him I cannot be happy. I have tried the world, and it does well enough as far it goes, but it is too uncertain a world, too evanescent a world. I am not a prejudiced witness. I have nothing against this world. I have been one of the most fortunate, or to use a more Christian word, one of the most blessed of men—blessed in my parents, blessed in the place of my nativity, blessed in my health, blessed in my field of work, blessed in my natural temperament, blessed in my family, blessed in my opportunities, blessed in a comfortable livelihood, blessed in the hope that my soul will go to Heaven through the pardoning mercy of God, and my body, unless it be lost at sea or cremated in some conflagration, will lie down in the gardens of Greenwood among my kindred and friends, some already gone and others to come after me. Life to many has been a disappointment, but to me it has been a pleasant surprise, and yet I declare that if I did not feel that God was now my Friend and ever-present help, I should be wretched and terror-stricken. But I want more of Him. I have thought over this text and preached this sermon to myself until with all the aroused energies of my body, mind and soul, I can cry out, "As the hart panteth after the water brooks, so panteth my soul after Thee, O God."

Oh, when some of you get there it will be like what a hunter tells of when pushing his canoe far up North in the winter and amid the ice-floes, and a hundred miles, as he thought, from any other human beings! He was startled one day as he heard a stepping on the ice, and he cocked his rifle ready to meet anything that came near. He found a man, barefooted and insane from long exposure, approaching him. Taking him into his canoe and kindling fires to warm him, he restored him and found out where he had lived, and took him to his home, and found all the village in great excitement. A hundred men were searching for the lost man, and his family and friends rushed out to meet him; and, as had been agreed at his first appearance, bells were rung, and guns were fired, and banquets spread, and the rescuer loaded with presents. Well, when some of you step out of this wilderness, where you have been chilled and torn and sometimes lost amid the icebergs, into the warm greetings of all the villages of the glorified, and your friends rush out to give you welcoming kiss, the news that there is another soul forever saved will call the caterers of Heaven to spread the banquet and the bell-men to lay hold of the rope in the tower, and while the chalices click at the feast, and the bells clang from the turrets, it will be a scene so uplifting I pray God I may be there to take part in the celestial merriment. "Until the day break and the shadows flee away, be thou like a roe or a young hart upon the mountains of Bether."

A Japanese admiral receives, by a recent ordinance, 6000 silver dollars a year, a vice-admiral 4000, while first and second-class captains get 2496 and 2263 respectively.

GEN. JUAN AROLAS

The Career in the Philippines of the Present Military Governor of Havana

Prof. Dean C. Worcester, of the University of Michigan, contributes an article on "The Malay Pirates of the Philippines." Speaking of the island of Sulu, where the dreaded Moros made their headquarters, Prof. Worcester says: Gen. Juan Arolas was the governor of the island at the time. Arolas, who is at present the military governor of Havana, is a man with a history. He has always been an outspoken republican, ready to fight for his convictions. In the days of republican success in Spain he is said to have cast the throne out of a window by way of showing his respect for royalty. After the fall of the Spanish republic he continued to display what was considered to be unseemly activity; and there is little doubt that when he was "honored" with an appointment as governor of Sulu, it was with the intention of exiling him to a place from which he would be unlikely to return. The town was very unhealthy, the defenses were inadequate, and the garrison was in constant danger of annihilation. Arolas was a man of many resources and of tremendous energy. His wretched town was peopled by native troops, Chinese traders, and deported convicts; but in spite of the unfavorable conditions which confronted him, he at once set himself to improving things. He made prisoners of the Moros, and compelled them to work in strengthening his defenses until these had been made impregnable. He improved the sanitation of the town, changing it from a perfect pesthole to an unusually healthy place. He constructed waterworks, built a splendid market place, and established a free school system and a thoroughly equipped hospital. His town became the wonder of the Philippines. Meanwhile he was making soldiers out of his slovenly native troops. After putting his town in a satisfactory condition and teaching his soldiers how to shoot, he sent to Manila for authority to attack the Moro stronghold at Maibun. It is said that his request was three times refused, and he was warned that his two regiments would be wiped out if he made the attempt. One evening he summoned the captain of a gunboat which was lying in the harbor and ordered him to take up position before Maibun and open fire at daybreak on the following morning. The officer refused to start. Arolas is reported to have given him his choice between obeying the order (which, by the way, he had no authority to give) and facing a firing squad in the plaza. The officer decided to go to Maibun, and a strong guard was placed on his vessel to see that he did not reconsider his determination. At 11 o'clock that night Arolas placed himself at the head of his two regiments, had ammunition passed, and gave the order to march. The men had no idea where they were going, and before daylight found themselves hidden in the rear of Maibun. Meanwhile the gunboat had arrived, and the Moros were busy training their rude artillery on her. Promptly at dawn she opened fire, and as the Moros replied for the first time, Arolas and his men swarmed over the rear stockade. The Moros were taken completely by surprise, and although they fought desperately, suffered a crushing defeat. The sultan contrived to escape, but many of the important chiefs were killed or captured, their heavy guns were taken, and their fortifications destroyed. Arolas followed up his advantage, and attack succeeded attack until the fanatical Moslems were cowed as they had never been cowed before. An armed truce followed, and continued in force at the time of our visit. Arolas had several times escaped unscathed from deadly peril, and the Moros believed that he had a charmed life. They called him "papa;" and when "papa" gave orders, they were treated with considerable respect. He was strictly just, but absolutely merciless. Every threat that he made was carried out to the letter. For once the Moros had met their master, and they knew it.

How He Fought.

Dukane—Before war was declared Spiffin was very anxious to fight. Gaswell—Well, he fought all through the war. "Did he?" "Yes; he fought shy of the recruiting officers."—New York Journal.

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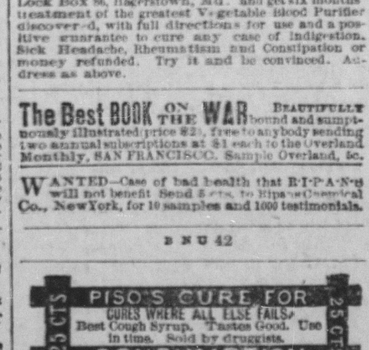

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THE CENTRE REPORTER

FRED KURTZ, - Editor

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ADVERTISEMENTS.—20 cents per line for three insertions, and 5 cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Other rates made made known on application.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. Oct. 20

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

For Governor,
GEORGE A. JENKS,.....Jefferson County
For Lieutenant Governor,
WILLIAM H. SOWDEN,.....Lehigh County
For Secretary of Internal Affairs,
PATRICK DELACEY,.....Lackawana County
For Superior Judge,
CALVIN M. BOWER,.....Centre County
WILLIAM TRICKETT.....Cumberland County
For Congressman-at-Large,
J. M. WEILER,.....Carbon County
FRANK P. IAMS.....Allegheny County
For Congress,
J. K. P. HALL,.....Elk County
For Senate,
WM. C. HEINLE,.....Centre County

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

For Assembly,
R. M. FOSTER,
J. H. WETZEL.
For Prothonotary,
M. I. GARDNER.
For District Attorney,
N. B. SPANGLER, Esq.
For County Surveyor,
HARRY HERRING.

There was an away-back Arnold untrue to his country. And now-a-days we have an Arnold who can't walk a crack and will need to be Hall-ed in.

The Daily News, Quay organ, says it is none of the Democrats' "business who the Republican legislatures vote for for U. S. Senator." That's heavy: it's about the brain size of Quay contingents.

H. B. Herring, for county surveyor, has had years of experience in the line of that position. Accuracy and clearness have characterized his work. He is an intelligent farmer and stands high in his community as a useful citizen.

M. I. Gardner, our nominee for Prothonotary, is a gentleman of clean character and exemplary habits. From his youth up his life was in the channel of honest industry. He is well qualified for this important office, and he will be found accommodating and obliging in the discharge of the duties of the position.

Candidate Stone, seeing that his intimacy with and nomination by Quay will likely cause his defeat, in a speech a few days ago, promised to be a good governor and discountenance corrupt legislation. It is too late; Quay has carried that Stone as his watch charm too long.

Governor Hastings made a speech in the Philadelphia Academy of Music, a few evenings ago, in which he did Jenks no harm and Stone no good, being severe in denouncing the corrupt doings at Harrisburg. The Quay machine may not call upon the Governor to make any more speeches during this campaign.

A half million of state school funds have been withheld by Quay and his creatures in office and placed in banks for private speculation and the interest used for party purposes. Hundreds of school teachers in Philadelphia and other parts of the state had to do without their pay for long periods on this account. This is a notorious fact. If Townsend and Daley are elected to the legislature, they will vote to re-elect Quay to the Senate and his machine will continue to steal the state funds.

Vote for Wetzel and Foster for assembly.

That this district will turn down Arnold for Congress and elect Hall by a tremendous majority, is a foregone conclusion. Republicans all over the district are outspoken in their support of Hall. He is a man of honor and integrity, and a desperate effort is being made by the Republicans to assail his reputation. It will avail them little. Hall stands unsullied by the weak attacks, far above the blackened and unenviable career of our mis-representative, Wm. Arnold.

We have two sets of legislative candidates in this county, the Not-mums and the Mums.

Wetzel and Foster are not mum, or afraid to say where they stand upon the great issue whether Quay shall be elected for a third term in the senate. But Townsend and Daley are mum, afraid to say where they stand as to the prince of corruption.

The Centre Democrat sent a note of inquiry to the four gentlemen above named, to define their position as to Quay, whether they will vote for his return to the senate; or will they support a fusion to elect an independent Republican in place of Quay.

Foster and Wetzel are bold to say No, not for Quay and if no Democrat can be elected to support a fusion to elect an independent Republican.

Daly makes no reply, is mum, and Townsend in his reply refuses to say yes or no on the questions put.

Of course, Daley and Townsend are for Quay and the machine and all that that implies.

We have gathered information from all counties of this senatorial district and the summing up is that Wm. C. Heinle will be triumphantly elected state senator. His nomination, unsought, was a wise one, and many scores of Republicans will cast their votes for him, because they know him to be a fit man for the place and will faithfully and ably represent the district. Mr. Heinle will also get the solid Democratic vote for his steadfast attachment to honest principles and for his good, manly qualities. He is a cion from the ranks of the toilers, of good solid sense, and neither vain or puffed up. Voters, workingmen, in Mr. Heinle you have a true man out of your own midst—he is worthy your undivided support.

From Jenks' speech at Chester:

"Our enemies are saying all sorts of things about us. They have said I was a corporation lawyer, when never in my life, except once, for just eleven months, was I a contract attorney, and that was for a railway which meant much for my county and its coal deposits. They also say I am controlled by influences outside myself. I am under no influence except my own and my allegiance to God. If elected, I will do right as God gives me light. Further than that I will make no promise to any living soul. Vote as your conscience dictates; be men, and think for yourselves, and I will be content with the verdict."

SHAKE THE PLUM TREE.

"If you will buy and carry a thousand shares of Met. for me I will shake the plum tree." M. S. QUAY.

The above telegram was sent by Senator Quay to cashier Hopkins of the broken People's Bank. Senator Quay does not deny sending this telegram. His friends admit he sent it but say he had a right to deal in stocks. Certainly, but with his own money. He had no right to ask a bank cashier to commit a crime, for it is criminal in Pennsylvania for any official of a State bank to buy or deal in stocks with the money of the bank. If Quay had enough of his own money in the Peoples' at that time he could have ordered the purchase of "Met" without promising to "shake the plum tree." How Quay's friends can overlook this criminal act is not clear.

ALGER CAMPS A SPECULATION.

One of the most recent complaints charges that Captain Frederick Alger, son of the secretary of war, was financially interested in the tract of land on which the Fernandina camp was located.

From an entirely different source another complaint has reached the commission that the same Captain Frederick Alger, son of the secretary of war, was interested in the land on which Camp Alger was located, a few miles from Washington across the Potomac.

POINTS FROM JENKS' SPEECH

At Chester: We are apt not to seriously consider what taxation really means. We pay our tax bills grumblingly, but do not stop to think just what we are being forced to do. Did you ever figure out that we pay for State, county and local taxes about $50,000,000 each year. Then the National Government takes from us about $40,000,000 more. This means $90,000,000 every year, or about $15 for each man, woman and child. Figure this out and you will see that in about 61 years the wealth of the State will be exhausted unless you select agents who will do your work honestly and economically.

A change essential: There is little, or no hope for the future, unless you insist upon a change in the methods that now operate to make you grow poorer each year. There is serious danger, unless you look after your own affairs more closely. The real intent of this campaign is the union of all those citizens who are opposed to Quayism. If these elements do unite, then we can hope for the overthrow of the machine.

You must, however, look after your Legislative tickets. A Governor, honest as the sun, is practically helpless if he is handicapped by a dishonest Legislature. Governor Pattison was thus handicapped. He was an honest Governor. The Democrats were proud of him, and Republicans felt safe under his rule. Under him expenses were kept down, since he retired expenses have more than doubled.

Rush for the spoils: Having been practically out of power since 1860, the Democratic party has lost the men who seek office only for personal gain. As eagles gather around a carcass, so do villains scramble into the party in power when spoils are in sight. So have they all flocked to Quayism and left us to ourselves.

The State Treasurer's reports show an ostensible balance of $3,000,000, but a careful examination of his figures shows that we owe that much and $2,000,000 more. So we are actually bankrupt. The estimates for this year are largely in excess of the income and there will be a deficiency of fully $5,000,000 to make up this year.

Truth wears well. People have learned that De Witt's Little Early Risers are reliable little pills for regulating the bowels, curing constipation and sick head ache. They don't gripe; for sale by Smith & Crawford.

BALLOT POLLUTION.

How It Flourishes Under the Rule of the Republican Machine--Philadelphia's Elections the Most Corrupt on Earth--Some of Their Leading Infamous Features--How the Machine Downs Attempts at Ballot Reform. Machine Leaders Who Boast of Their Shame and Make Jest of It.

From machine rule to debauchery of the ballot box is a logical evolution. No machine ever held sway for any length of time without it. Even the Republican party of Pennsylvania, complacent as are its followers, ready as they are in their prejudices and bigotries to tolerate almost anything that comes in the name of and labeled Republicanism, could not have been so long and so completely bossed but for the aid the bosses have had from unlawful purchase and coercion of the voters, falsification of election returns and kindred inquisities.

The writer of this article has himself seen 37 colored men voted in Philadelphia out of a single four-roomed house. It was perfectly manifest that they did not regularly live there, that they were there for election purposes only, and would be in perhaps a half dozen other precincts or wards for the same purpose on the same day. Yet, so far as their record showed, they were legal voters, and their right to cast ballots could not be successfully disputed.

It is not probable that elections are more corrupt anywhere on earth than in Philadelphia. Fully half the Republican majorities returned from there are manufactured. By far the greater number of the election officers are men who have absolutely no respect for an oath, and will hesitate at no crime provided they are liberally paid for its commission, and the machine leaders are never without ample funds for this purpose. It makes no difference how the votes are cast, they will return whatever majority they are ordered to. Men are regularly paid to pose as Democrats and stand as Democratic candidates for judge or inspector, or to become clerks of election, in order that the perpetrators of these shameless frauds may be made secure against detection and conviction. In the rear of nearly every polling place on election day there is an improvised gin mill, where free liquor is dispensed to those so depraved that they can be influenced by it. The liquors are paid for out of the party coffers, and dealt out by party heelers. Policemen, who owe their places to the machine, are posted at the entrances of the alleys on which these demoralizing dens are located, to protect them, and to arrest and imprison, on trumped up charges of drunkenness and disorderly conduct, any one who may show a disposition to kick at the business.

A few years ago an attempt was made, under the auspices of one of the many evanescent reform movements that are forever bobbing up there, and falling to pieces before anything is accomplished, to purge the registry lists in some of the down town wards of the thousands of names of fictitious voters with which it was known they were padded. The gentlemen composing the committee charged with this work were so annoyed and threatened by the Republicans of the purlieus under the spur of their respective local leaders, that they were compelled to abandon their undertaking. This did not follow, however, until they had ascertained that from 25 to 50 per cent of the names on the lists were illegally there, and that in one instance a dog had actually been registered.

That these outrages are not only tolerated, but encouraged, by the Republican party as a whole is made manifest by the fact that in every election contest that comes before the Pennsylvania legislature the decision is invariably with the Republicans, no matter whether he be the contestant or the contestee, and regardless of the evidence in the case. Some of the testimony in the Saunders-Roberts case, which was up at the '97 session, showed a degree of shamefulness in the manner in which the Republicans conduct elections in Philadelphia that almost passes belief.

Most of these wrongs are expressly forbidden in the law. Some, however, find condonation in the statutes. This is notoriously the case with reference to the men employed by the party to assist "incompetent" voters in making up their ballots. These helpers are the handlers of the party bribe money. They buy the voter, and then make it a condition that he shall declare to the election board his inability to mark his own ticket, and call them into the booth with him, in which way these scoundrels make sure that the goods they have paid for have been delivered as per the contract.

This flagrant defect in the law has been pointed out times without number, and demand for its correction has been made by every reputable newspaper in the commonwealth. Yet it has, thus far, been found impossible, such is the power of the machine over the senators and members, to make the necessary correction. Bills have been presented with that object at every session, but all have fallen under the veto of the machine. At the '97 session Representative Keator, of Philadelphia, introduced a bill, designed, among other things, to prohibit helpers unless in the cases of voters who would deliberately swear that they either could not read or where physically incompetent to mark their own ballots and to require the helper in such cases to make affidavit, on a blank to be provided at the polling places, that he would never divulge how the helped voter had voted.

This bill passed first and second reading in the house, but fell short of a constitutional majority on third reading. Its author would have made a further fight for it, but it had become fully manifest that it could not possibly pass the senate, where the machine's sway is even more absolute than in the house.

Some of the debates to which the measure gave rise are interesting as evidence of the utter depravity of the machineites and the impossibility of securing real reform in this or any other matter, until the Republican party is voted out of power.

P. M. Lytle, of Huntington, said: "I am in favor of any ballot that will increase Republican majorities, because I believe that under Republican rule we have successful government—more successful than any other. * * * We are told that this new ticket will enable the people to vote intelligently. I submit it might be bad for some of us. It might, perhaps, endanger the return of some of us to the legislature." "Under Republican rule" there is certainly "successful government" from his standpoint, for Lytle, in recognition of his unwavering subserviency to the machine, has since been made by President McKinley Naval Officer at the Port of Philadelphia. He is a smooth, sleek, plausible fellow, and has about as much respect for public opinion as a Fejee Islander.

E. A. Coray, of Luzerne, Republican, said the Baker ballot law was a failure, so far as protecting the voters was concerned. In his county, he added, men were paid to act as helpers, and stood around the polls until they had marked 40 or 50 ballots.

Foster, Democrat, of Centre, said his constituency were not in favor of the law as it stands, being satisfied, after recent contests, that it was defective, and are ready for any change that will improve it.

Gould, Republican, of Erie, said: "The present ballot law is not an aid to voters, and the machine politicians have got hold of the blanket ballot today, and can move up their phalanxes to vote just as they ever did."

Roger, Republican, of Philadelphia, said: "The system proposed by this bill is in vogue in Massachusetts, and is a Republican system. * * Within my own experience at the election last November (1896) I observed the most flagrant violations of the law, and yet I had to stand mute."

Here Focht, of Union, one of the most blatant and unblushing of the machine tools in the body, interrupted and asked Roger if he did not vote for Crow, the Citizens' candidate for sheriff of Philadelphia, the imputation being that no man who would in the least degree protest against Republican machine edicts could be honorable and straightforward.

Roger replied hotly in the affirmative, and added that Crow would have been the regular Republiacn nominee but for police interference (under orders from Boss Martin (at the convention. "I stand," continued Roger, "for Republican priciples and not for corruption or boodle, and that is why I am standing here. * * * God only knows that every reform that has come to the city of Philadelphia has come from the rural portion of the house."

R. J. Baldwin, of Delaware, another of the men who never refuses prompt and joyful compliance with whatever may be the orders of the machine, said that it is "all buncombe to come up here and prate about reform."

Mr. Keator showed that the Baker law as it stands is not the Australian system, as it is called, but that his amendment would make it practically that. He showed further that the ticket provided for in his bill would lessen the cost of printing from 60 to 75 per cent—the bill is now an enormous one—that it was necessary to insure a secret ballot, that it would encourage honest voting, and that it was in no sense partisan; but all to no use. Orders had been promulgated that the bill must not pass, and it did not pass.

We can never have a free ballot and a fair count in Pennsylvania so long as the present Republican organization makes and administers the laws for the state and the larger of its cities. The Republican party is the party of the corporations. It is managed upon the presumption that the chief purpose of law is to enable a few to live handsomely by bleeding the many. These few share their gain with the party. Hence comes the corruption funds. And with the funds comes the disposition to make the laws and practices so that they are assured of the full money's worth in the way of votes. But by electing Mr. Jenks governor and electing a majority of the members of the legislature—both of which results are easily possible this year—we can checkmate their game. We can compel the repeal of the most iniquitous of existing laws and set in motion a force that will be certain ultimately to purify our politics, make our elections less of a farce than they have of recent years come to be, and our state and municipal governments to serve the needs and interests of the many.

UNCONSTITUTIONAL SALARIES.

Flagrant Abuse of the Constitution in the Interest of Adjutant General Thomas J. Stewart.

Thomas J. Stewart was apointed by Governor Hastings on Jan. 15, 1895, to the office of adjutant general at the then salary of $2,500 per annum. He accepted the appointment, and at once entered upon his duties. Before assuming the duties of adjutant general Thomas J. Stewart did solemnly swear or affirm that he would "support, obey and defend the constitution of this commonwealth." When he thus pledged his support and obedience Thomas J. Stewart must have known that Section 13 of Article 3 of the constitution reads as follows:

"No law shall extend the term of any public officer, or increase or diminish his salary or emoluments after his election or appointment."

Four months and fifteen days after he had accepted his appointment Thomas J. Stewart had his salary raised, in defiance of the mandate of the constitution by "an act" of the legislature, approved by Governor Daniel Hastings, said act reading as follows:

"Section 1. Be it enacted, etc., that the salary of the adjutant general of the commonwealth shall be four thousand dollars per annum." See P. L., 1895, page 128.

In the general appropriation act for the years 1895 and 1896 the sum of $8,000 was specifically appropriated for the payment of the salary of the adjutant general. See P. L., 1895, page 554.

In the general appropriation act for the years 1897-8 a like sum was specificially appropriated for a like object. See P. L., 1897, page 477.

The detailed reports of the auditor general and the state treasurer show that Adjutant General Thomas J. Stewart has drawn the full $4,000 per annum unconstitutionally voted to him by members of the legislature, who were also sworn to "support, obey and defend the constitution of this commonwealth." The report of the auditor general for 1895, page 257, shows that the salary of the adjutant general began the date of his appointment, Jan. 15, 1895.

What think you, citizen taxpayers, of this flagrant violation of the constitution and of oath of office?

A stubborn cough or tickling in the throat yields to One Minute Cough Cure. Harmless in effect, touches the right spot, reliable and just what is wanted. It acts at once; for sale by Smith & Crawford.

Gold Found at Canton.

Canton, Pa., residents are excited over the finding of gold in Mill creek a stream near that place. B. J. Davidson, a druggist, has leased several hundred acres of land. A piece of quartz found on the land contained 161 ounces, or $3,020 of gold to the ton. Other pieces of quartz when tested assayed fifteen to twenty dollars to the ton.

"Many have said their children would have died of croup, if Chamberlain's Cough Remedy had not been given," write Kellam & Ourren, druggists, Seaview, Va. "People come from far and near to get it and speak of it in the highest terms." This is equally true of this remedy in every community where it is known. Buy a bottle. For sale by J. H. Ross, Linden Hall; S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville; F. A. Carson, Potters Mills; H. F. Rossman, Spring Mills.

Roll of Honor.

The following are the names of the pupils of the borough schaols who have lost no time during the first month:

High School—Chas. Bartholomew, Earl Fleming, John Hosterman, Clayton Wagner, Elsie Foreman, Mary Foreman, Maybell Keller.

Grammar School, D. W. Geiss teacher—Edwin Bartholomew, Ralph Boozer, Calvin Christine, Domer Emerick, John Foreman, Witmer Lee, Clay Reesman, Lizzie Boozer, Helen Bosterman, Nellie Kerlin, Mary Krumbine, Sophia Krumbine, Emma Wolf.

Secondary School, F. A. Foreman, teacher—Mabel Arney, Pearl Arney, Grace Boob, Mabel Christine, Myrtle Clements, Grace Crawford, Mamie Emerick, Verna Emerick, Esther Foreman, Leila Huyett, Bertha McCormick, Marion Miller, Blanche Rowe, Elsie Rearick, Mary Saul, Bertha Strohmeier, Ross Bushman, Guy Clements, John Kuarr, Floyd Snyder, William Wolf.

Primary School, Miss Anna Bartholomew, teacher—Lena Emerick; Reah Keller, Cora Lose, Jodie Rearick, Mary Rearick Susan Rearick, Isabel Rowe, Bruce Arney, Roy Clements, Guy Foreman, Andrew McCormick, Harry Miller, Harry Nearhood, Rufus Rearick, Sidney Royer.

De Witt's Witch Hazel Salve has the largest sale of any Salve in the world. This fact and its merit has led dishonest people to attempt to counterfeit it. Look out for the man who attempts to deceive you when you call for De Witt's Witch Hazel Salve the great pile cure; for sale by Smith & Crawford.

Sale Register.

Oct. 25.—Mrs. Susan Burkholder, adm'r, ½ mile west of Centre Hill; 10 horses, 15 milch cows, lot young cattle, 30 sheats, binder, mower, farm implements of all kinds and household goods. Sale at 9 o'clock.

HOMESTEAD AT PRIVATE SALE.—THE undersigned offers a desirable home at private sale. It contain 2 acres and 114 perches, with good two-story frame house, good stable and all necessary outbuildings, conveniently arranged. Good well of water and cistern near the door, choice fruit of all kinds on the premises. Located near the Huston farm, east of Centre Hall. Terms easy. Inquire of or address
CATHARINE BREON,
oct20-6t Centre Hall.

WRIT IN PARTITITION:—

To the heirs and legal representatives of George Bower, late of Haines township, deceased: Mary E. Bower, widow of decedent, Haines Township; William W Bower, a brother, Aaronsburg, Centre County, Pennsylvania; Cornelius Bower, a brother, Feidler, Centre County, Pennsylvania; Christena, a sister, intermarried with Daniel Kerstetter, Loganton Clinton County, Pennsylvania; Eve, who was intermarried with H. A. Mingle, Aaronsburg, Centre County, Pennsylvania; Mary, intermarried with William Condo, Aaronsburg, Centre County, Pennsylvania; Julia Bower, whose address is Aaronsburg, Centre County, Pennsylvania. The following issue of deceased brothers, viz: Calvin M. Bower, Bellefonte, Pennsylvania; Henry O. Bower, Aaronsburg, Centre County, Pennsylvania; George M. Bower, Coburn, Centre County, Pennsylvania; John D. Bower, Aaronsburg, Centre County, Pennsylvania; Susan L., intermarried with James W. Stover, postoffice address Stamm, Berrien County, Michigan; Polly S., intermarried with Jacob Stover, Woodward, Centre County, Pennsylvania; Candace M., intermarried with Elias Bressler, Rebersburg, Centre County, Pennsylvania; Kate J. Bower, Aaronsburg, Centre County, Pennsylvania, heirs and legal representatives of Jacob Bower Jr., a deceased brother, and A. F. Bower, and Michael M Bower, heirs and legal representatives of Adam Bower, a deceased brother, whose address is Aaronsburg, Centre County, Pennsylvania. The said Kate J. Bower is a minor.

Take notice that in pursuance of an order of the Orphan's Court of Centre County, Pennsylvania, a writ in partition has been issued returnable on Monday, the 29 h day of November, 1898, and that an inquest be held for the purpose of making partition of the real estate of said decedent on

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 15TH, 1898

At 9 o'clock, a. m., at the late residence of the deceased, at which time and place you can be present if you see proper.

NO. 1. All that certain messuage, tenement and tract of land situate in the Township of Haines, County of Centre and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows:—Beginning at a linden tree thence by lands of Henry Bames' estate, south 3¼ degrees east, 97.2 perches to stones; thence by lands of Adam Stover, north 74¼ degrees east 41 perches to stones; thence by lands of John M. Stover and others north 3¼ degrees west 67 7-10 perches to stones; thence north 87¼ degrees east 4 perches to stones; thence north 3¼ degrees west, 10 perches to stones; thence south 87¼ degrees west 4 perches to stone; thence north 3¼ degrees west 10 perches to stones; thence south 87¼ degrees west 4 perches to stones; thence north 3¼ degrees west 41 8-10 perches to stones; thence by lands of Bames, south 72 degrees west, 55 6-10 perches to stones; thence south 25 ¾ degrees east 26 perches to the place of beginning, containing 3½ acres and 50 perches neat measure.

NO. 2. All that certain tract of land situate in Haines Township, Centre County, State of Pennsylvania, bounded on the north by other lands of decedent and Daniel Corman; on the east by lands of Philip Stover; on the south by lands of Adam Stover, and on the west by lands of J. W. Meyer, containing 6 acres and 62 perches.

NO 3. All that certain tract of land situate in Haines township, Centre County, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, viz: Beginning at stones; thence along lands of Samuel Burrell, north 10 degrees west, 20 perches to stones; thence along same north 88 degrees east, 32 perches te stones; thence along same south 10 degrees east 20 perches to stones; thence along lands of Bames south 88 degrees west 32 perches to the place of beginning, containing 4 acres neat measure.

No. 4. The one-half undivided interest in all those two pieces of land situate in the Township of Penn, Centre County, Pennsylvania. One thereof beginning at stones, thence along lands of John Bowersox and lands of Meyers North 4 degrees west 3 1-4 perches to post; thence South 71 3-4 degrees West 1 6 perches to post, thence along same South 4 degrees East 3 1-4 perches to post, thence along public road North 71 3-4 degrees East 1.6 perches to the place of beginning, containing Five perches.

And the other thereof beginning at post on North bank of Pine Creek, thence South 60 degrees West 2 perches to the forks of Pine and Penns Creek, thence up Penns Creek and lands of B. Kerstetter North 33 degrees West 22 perches thence North 17 1-2 degrees West 18 perches, thence North 41 degrees West 9.9 perches to the South-east abutment of Bridge, thence along the Millheim road North 68 1-2 degrees East 3 perches to the corner of lot of Rockey, thence South 26 1-2 degrees East 13 1-2 perches, thence South 21 degrees East 13 1-4 perches, thence South 33 degrees East 22 perches to the place of beginning, containing 97 perches.

W. M. CRONISTER,
Sheriff

Sheriff's Office,
Bellefonte, Pa., October 12, 1898.

DESIRABLE PROPERTY AT PUBLIC SALE —A good two-story house, and about two acres of ground, on which is a small barn and other outbuildings; choice fruit, and fresh mountain water piped to the door; in the borough of Centre Hall. Also

— 35 ACRES —

farm land, in a high state of cultivation, a small orchard thereon, near the south-east end of the borough of Centre Hall.

The above will be sold as a whole, or in parts. For further particulars inquire at the REPORTER office. tf

New Fall ...AND.. Winter Goods..

The store is full of things useful and beautiful. Goods that give the largest equivalent alike to the longest purse and to the purse that is lengthened by economical choosing. Every corner is full to overflowing with goods selected with special care for your needs and desire. Come and be convinced.

H. F. ROSSMAN,
Spring Mills, - - Pa.

THE MIFFLINBURG STEAM LAUNDRY

Mifflinburg, Pa.

Wesley Kleckner, Proprietor.

We use the soap that tackles the dirt and not the shirt.

Linen sent to this laundry is washed white, not whitewashed.

Collars and Cuffs Laundered with..

SMOOTH IVORY-LIKE EDGES.:

"Union Finish."

The Top Notch in Laundry Art

High Gloss or Dull Finish.

Wm. Mc. WOLF,
Agent for Centre Hall.

Sugar

Any quantity, bbls., lbs. or ozs., fine granulated, Standard A and B White, at 5½c. Ex. C at 4½c.

Salt

A car load at a little less than wholesale prices. 3 lb. packet to 280 lb. barrels. The car will be on side track some time next week and you should leave your order at the store at once to get the right prices. You must take it off the car, for cash, and not wait till stored.

Flour

I am sole agent for the genuine Pittsburg Flour. Don't buy imitations or mixtures. I sell the genuine at the lowest possible price, and guarantee satisfaction. Roller Flour, the best home-made, to be had at less than any miller will sell it to you. Come and see.

G. H. LONG,
Spring Mills, - - Pa.

PATENTS

Caveats, and Trade-Marks obtained, and all Patent business conducted for MODERATE FEES.

OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U. S. PATENT OFFICE and we can secure patent in less time than those remote from Washington.

Send model, drawing or photo., with description. We advise, if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured.

A PAMPHLET, "How to Obtain Patents," with cost of same in the U. S. and foreign countries sent free. Address,

C. A. SNOW & CO.
OPP. PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE—LETTERS of Administration c. t. a. upon the estate of Clement M. Hemphill, late of Centre Hall Borough, Centre county, Pa., having been lawfully granted to the undersigned, she would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

ANNA MARY HEMPHILL,
W. G. RUNKLE, Administratrix c. t. a.
Attorney. Centre Hall, Pa.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of Jacob Strohm, late of Potter township, Centre Co., Pa., deceased, having been lawfully granted to the undersigned, she would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

MRS. JACOB STROHM,
WM. G. RUNKLE, Administratrix.
Attorney. Tusseyville, Pa.
shpt15-6t

PERSONAL MENTION.

Coming and Going.—Visitors in and out of Town.

——J. D. Murray transacted business in Bellefonte Monday.

——H. C. Quigley, Esq., Bellefonte's rising young attorney, was in town Tuesday.

——Robert Malone, builder of the boro water plant, went to Hollidaysburg Friday to attend a legal suit in which he is interested.

——Robert, son of W. W. Dellett, who has been staying with his brother at Homestead all summer, is home with his parents for the winter.

——Mrs. James Greeg, of Milesburg, was here over Sunday on a visit to her sister, Mrs. R. Porter Odenkirk who has been quite ill at her home at the Old Fort.

——Clyde Smith left Tuesday afternoon to rejoin his regiment, the 12th, at Williamsport. The thirty days furlough expired on the 19th and he had to report for roll call.

——James E. Stewart made a run up from New Bloomfield last Thursday on his wheel, on a short visit to old friends. Jim will probably locate here again and go into business.

——Witmer Smith, who had been employed in a arge store in Altoona, has secured a position with the Commercial Telephone Co., and is now working with the company.

——Joshua T. Potter left for Wheeling, West Virginia, on Tuesday evening. He is the delegate from the Centre Hall charge of the Huntingdon Presbytery to the Presbyterian Synod, which meets at Wheeling.

——Mrs. Harry Boone and little daughter Alice left on Monday morning for their home in Schenectedy, N. Y., after a visit of several months with her parents here. Her mother, Mrs. B. D. Brisbin accompanied her, and will remain for some time.

——Miss Annie M. Stiffler, of Centre Hill, gave us a call, and ordered the Reporter sent to Wiconisco, Dauphin county, which will be her future home. Since the death of her mother she and her father have quit housekeeping, he remaining with his son-in-law near Centre Hill.

Not for Amusement.

The thing that keeps down the newspaper business is the fact that so many people think that editors pursue their calling merely for amusement. Nothing could be sadder than to see an able journalist eating a contributed poem for want of bread or pie. When a man has a roll of bills he pays everybody before he remembers that he owes the amiable editor; he squares up with the butcher, the baker, the horse blanket maker, and by the time he is through he says to himself the editor will have to wait a while. A great many editors in this world of sorrow and sin have been compelled to wait awhile; they have waited until their whiskers have turned gray, and their bosoms become melancholy and their hearts hard; and they are waiting yet and will wait until the sun grows cold, and the stars are old, and the leaves of the judgment book unfold. And it is all very sad, at least.

Stung in the Throat.

Charles Matz, of Tyrone, was the victim of a peculiar accident one day last week. He was visiting at Dry Hollow, and was drinking sweet cider out of a barrel, through a small gum hose, when a yellow jacket was sucked up through the hose into Mr. Matz's throat. The bee stung him three times in the throat and breast, and the stings swelled up until Mr. Matz nearly choked to death. By the use of a tube the throat was kept from entirely closing up and the victim pulled through in safety, but he will not drink cider out of a barrel after this. We often hear of people getting stung in the mouth by bees in honey etc., but seldom does a bee get so far down in a man's throat as the one that nearly proved Mr. Matz's undoing.

Swindling the Odd Fellows.

There is a fellow traveling about the country imposing upon Odd Fellows and defrauding lodges. He is a man about 38 years of age, five feet, six or eight inches in height, and probably weighs 130 pounds. His complexion is sallow, and he has a long neck and bony hands. He is a fluent talker, but he claims to be in very poor health and is looking for financial aid. He is well booked in Odd Fellowship, but he is said to be an imposter and follows this line for profit.

Huntingdon Won.

The superior court last week handed down a decision sustaining the lower court in the decision of the county line between Mifflin and Huntingdon county, whereby Mifflin loses considerable of its territory. The case may go to the Supreme court.

A Common Danger.

If you have ever had a cold which you permitted to "wear away" it may interest you to know it was a dangerous proceeding. Every cold and cough which is neglected paves the way for consumption, bronchitis, asthma or catarrh. Otto's Cure, the famous German throat and lung remedy, will cure any cough or cold and save you from consumption. Sold by G. H. Long, Spring Mills.

SPRING MILLS.

An Interesting Letter With the News of the Town.

The Sons of Veterans of our village talk about visiting Philadelphia on the occasion of the great "Peace Jubilee" to be held there on the 26th and 27th inst.

Dr. Monroe, presiding elder of the Penns valley circuit, delivered a very profound discourse to a large congregation in the M. E. church of our village on Sunday afternoon last.

The Methodist church here is being thoroughly repainted. This will make a decided improvement in the appearance of the building, as it was beginning to have "a very muchly off color."

Last week while engaged in making some improvements and repairs at our village hotel, Edward Confer met with quite a mishap. A piece of heavy timber fell upon one of his lower limbs, causing a very serious contusion.

Harvey Confer of the Spring Mills Planing Mill Company, with his family, made a visit to Millheim on Friday last, and returned on the following Monday. Mr. Confer's father resides in Millheim and has been in ill health for several months.

Archibald Allison, Esq., one of our venerable citizens, who has been quite ill for the last ten days, was able to be out for a short walk on Friday of last week and occasionally since. Mr. Allison is rapidly approaching the three score years and ten.

M. I. Gardner, Democratic candidate for prothonotary, was down this way on Friday last, and is perfectly satisfied with the political outlook. Mr. Gardner is a gentleman of very pleasing address, a fluent speaker, very affable and evidently possesses abilities of a very high order.

The monstrous potatoes on exhibition at C. A. Krape's shoe emporium still attracts considerable attention. As yet their equals have not been produced in Gregg township, and he also claims that neither has the stock, style and prices of any of his shoes been equalled in the county.

Mrs. Jeremiah Snavely of our village, died rather suddenly on Tuesday morning last. Three weeks ago Mrs Snavely was taken ill with a mild form of typhoid fever, from which she was recovering quite rapidly and was able to be up and about, but early on Tuesday morning last, she suddenly became worse, and before the physician arrived she expired. He pronounced it heart disease. The funeral will take place today, Thursday.

LINDEN HALL.

Items of Interest as Gathered by Our Correspondent.

Mrs. Henry Zeigler who was very ill last week is improving.

The storm on Tuesday did considerable damage throughout this section.

Daniel Tressler had several carpenters at work last week improving his buildings.

Solomon Lingle and wife, of Spring Mills, were visiting friends in our town on Sunday.

Clayton Brumgart, of Rebersburg, took a trip through here on Tuesday of last week.

Miss Aggie Markle who had been staying with friends in Altoona through the summer returned home on Saturday last.

William Bible and wife and daughter Elsie, of Potters Mills, were the guests of George Swabb and family one day last week.

Rev. Rhoads, pastor of the United Evangelical church, began his revival meetings on Sunday evening. It is to be hoped good will result from them.

Henry Zeigler and daughter Katie, and Mrs. Elizabeth Gettig and son George attended the funeral of Mrs. Amanda Wolf, at Wolfs Store on Thursday of last week.

Adam Blazer is having two more rooms added to his house which will make a handsome and more convenient house than heretofore, and is keeping up the building and improving boom of our town.

Trespassers Liable to a Fine.

The time of year is here when farmer and trucker is almost at his wits end to keep gunners and trespassers off his premises. Fruit and nuts are considered common property by many people who are considered honest in other matters, and the gunner thinks a well laden chestnut tree as having been placed in his way to requite him for the failure to bag the buzzing quail or the bounding rabbit. In the connection it might be well to remind the thoughtless that the law against trespassing provides that all persons willfully taking and carrying away fruit, vegetables, plants, fruit or ornamental trees, vines or shrubs are liable to a fine not exceeding $50, and an imprisonment not exceeding sixty days.

Pennsylvania's Silk Mills.

Allentown leads all other towns in Pennsylvania for silk mills, having seven such industries. In 1880 there were only 49 of these mills in Pennsylvania, 71 in 1890, and probably 100 by this time. In all there were 472 silk mills in the United States.

When you call for De Witt's Witch Hazel Salve the great pile cure, don't accept anything else. Don't be talked into accepting a substitute, for piles, for sores, for burns; for sale by Smith & Crawford.

Foster's Weather.

My last bulletin gave forecasts of the storm wave to cross the continent from 19th to 23d, and the next will reach the Pacific coast about 23d, cross the west of Rockies country by close of 24, great central valleys 25th to 27th, eastern states 28th.

Warm wave will cross the west of Rockies country about 23d, great central valleys 25th, eastern states 27th. Cool wave will cross the west of Rockies country about 26th, great central valleys 28th, eastern states 30th.

Temperature of the week ending 8 p. m. October 31 will average below east of the Rockies and above on Pacific slope. Rainfall for that week will be above east of the Rockies and below on the Pacific slope.

The coming week will bring the most important weather events of Oct. A hot wave, severe storms and a cold wave are on the program. All should be prepared for bad weather from 18th to 27th. Dangerous wind storms, rain storms and snow storms north are probable.

Few men in this country are better or more favorably known to the drug and medicine trade than Mr. E. J. Schall, buyer in the proprietary medicine department of the Meyers Bros.' Drug Co., St Louis. He says: "My boy came home from school with his hand badly lacerated and bleeding, and suffering great pain. I dressed the wound and applied Chamberlain's Pain Balm freely; all pain ceased, and in a remarkably short time, it healed without leaving a scar. For wounds, sprains. swellings and rheumatism, I know of no medicine or prescription equal to it. I consider it a household necessity." For sale by J. H. Ross, Linden Hall; S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville; F. A. Carson, Potters Mills; H. F. Rossman, Spring Mills.

Another Swindle.

One of the latest swindling tricks is operated by two men, one of a rustic appearance and the other stylishly dressed. The rustic goes into a hotel and inquires for the other fellow, saying that he loaned him $50 a few days ago and was to meet him at the hotel to get it back. The landlord laughs and plainly states that the fellow who borrowed the $50 is a swindler, and will not turn up. The other fellow is confident that he will get his money back and bets the landlord $25 to that effect. In a short time the well dressed man calls for the rustic, and pays him his fifty dollars, and pocketing the landlord's $25, the pair of strangers disappear.

You invite disappointment when you experiment. De Witt's Little Early Risers are pleasant, easy, thorough little pills. They cure constipation and sick headache just as sure as you take them; for sale by Smith & Crawford.

GRAIN MARKET.

New Wheat	60
Rye	40
Corn	30
New Oats	
Buckwheat	30

PRODUCE AT STORES.

Butter	16
Eggs	14
Lard	5
Shoulders	7
Ham	12
Tallow	3
New Potatoes	40
Sides	5

MARKETS.

Chicago, Oct. 19.
Wheat, cash, 66.
Corn, cash, 31.
Oats, cash, 22.

Philadelphia, Oct. 19.
Wheat, 73c.
Corn, No. 2, mixed, 37.
Oats, clipped, 27a28c.
Butter, fancy creamery, 22c; do prints, 23.
Eggs, fresh, 18c.

Live Poultry:
Hens, 9a10c; old roosters, 7c; spring chickens, 10a11c; ducks, 9c; turkeys, 9a10c; geese, 9a10c.
Potatoes, choice, 60a65.
Onions, per bushel, 30a40c.
Cabbage, per ton, $6a8.
Baled hay and straw: Choice timothy, $11; mixed, $8.50. Straight rye straw, $9a9.50; wheat and oat, $6 per ton.

East Liberty Live Stock:
Hogs, prime mediums. $3.95; common, 3.15; heavy hogs, 3.90; pigs, 3.60; roughs, 2.50.
Sheep, prime, 4.65; common, 3.25; choice lambs, 5.60.
Veal calves, 7a7.50.

For broken surfaces, sores, insect bites, burns, skin diseases and especially piles there is one reliable remedy, De Witt's Witch Hazel Salve. When you call for De Witt's don't accept counterfeits or frauds. You will not be disappointed with De Witt's Witch Hazel Salve; for sale by Smith & Crwaord.

Weekly Weather Report--Centre Hall.

(Government Service.)

Temperature:	Highest.	Lowest.	
Oct. 13.	59	36	clear.
" 14	55	48	cloudy.
" 15	50	42	cloudy.
" 16	56	42	clear.
" 17	56	31	clear.
" 18	50	42	cloudy.
" 19	59	44	clear.

Rainfall: On 14, 1 a. m. to 9 a. m., .61 inch; on 15, afternoon, .03 inch.; on 18, afternoon, .11 inch, and at night 1.37 inches.

One Minute Cough Cure surprises people by its quick cures and children may take it in large quantities without the least danger. It has won for itself the best reputation of any preparation used today for colds, croup, tickling in the throat or obstitate coughs; for sale by Smith & Crawford.

For $5.00

You will find the same suits with us that others consider cheap at Seven Dollars.

for $7.00

You will find us showing the same goods that others show at Ten Dollars.

for $10.00

You will find the BEST the market affords. Better goods, better makes and more perfect fitting goods than you can find elsewhere for Fifteen Dollars.

Do you think it worth your while to investigate? It will cost you nothing to look, and you will certainly save considerable money by seeing our assortment this season.

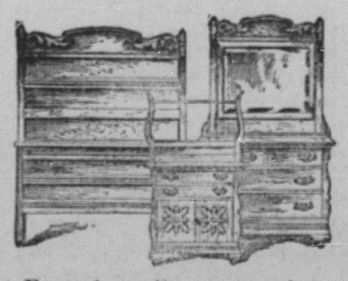
FAUBLES,

Men's Outfitters, - BELLEFONTE.

Telephone call, 572.

Knock-out Prices for the Next Sixty Days ON

Chamber Suits....



Funeral supplies constantly on hand.

Call and see us.

JOHN SMITH & BRO,

9-30 Spring Mills.

Not What You Pay!

But what you get for what you pay makes a bargain. This is the experience every time you buy shoes such as Dayton, Freed, Richardson, stamped on every sole. Do not allow yourself to be led astray by buying anything else, as there is only one remedy, (a doctor's bill). I keep them for Men, Women and Children, at the very lowest prices. I also keep Men's Driving Shoes.

For the next 60 days I will pay one-half the car-fare from Lemont or any intermediate point to Rising Springs on a $6 purchase. Mail orders promptly filled.

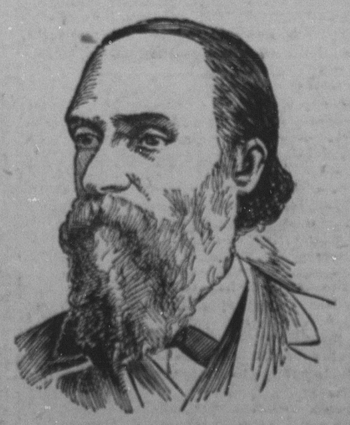
CHAS. A. KRAPE,

SPRING MILLS, - PA.

"Choose Ye"

There is "clothing," and then again there are Clothes! If one is satisfied merely to be clad, that is one thing! To appear Well Dressed is quite another. To appear Well Dressed one must wear good clothes. That doesn't mean expensive clothes. If produced under favorable conditions good clothes can be sold at very moderate prices.

In our superb stock of Fall Suits, Overcoats, etc., every requirement of Fashion, Quality and Economy is fully met. Our materials are purchased from first hands, in large quantities, and made up by the most skillful cutters and tailors. Our made up garments are sold at prices that only a large business done at a small expense will justify. A visit, and a close inspection will satisfy you that there's no place like Montgomery & Co. to buy your clothes.



GEN. WHEELER.

Montgomery & Co.,

Progressive Clothiers. - - - - BELLEFONTE.

PENNSYLVANIA R.R.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division and Northern Central Railway.

Time Table, in effect May 29, 1897.

TRAINS LEAVE MONTANDON, EASTWARD.

8.23 a. m.—Train 20. Week days for Sunbury, Harrisburg, arriving at Philadelphia, 12.50 p. m., New York 3.33 p. m., Baltimore 12.40 p. m., Washington 1.47 p. m. Through coaches to Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington.

9.27 a. m.—Train 30. Daily for Sunbury, Wilkesbarre, Harrisburg and intermediate stations. Week days for Scranton, Hazleton, and Pottsville. Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore, Washington. Through passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

1.35 p. m.—Train 8. Weekdays for Sunbury, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Hazleton, Pottsville, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 6.23 p. m., New York, 9.20 p. m. Baltimore, 6.00 p. m., Washington at 7.15 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia, and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

5.01 p. m.—Train 32. Weekdays for Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Hazleton, Pottsville, and daily for Harrisburg and intermediate points, arriving at Philadelphia 10.20 p. m., New York 3.53 a. m., Baltimore 9.45 p. m., Washington 10.55 p. m. Passenger coaches to Wilkesbarre and Philadelphia and Baltimore, and parlor car to Philadelphia.

8.07 p. m.—Train 6. Weekdays for Sunbury Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia, 4.30 a. m., New York at 7.33 a. m. Pullman sleeping cars from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7.30 a. m.

1.22 a. m.—Train 4. (Daily.) For Harrisburg and points east and south, arriving at Philadelphia at 6.52 a. m., New York, 9.33 a. m. week days, 10.38 a. m. Sunday, Baltimore, 6.25 a. m., Washington, 7.40, a m. Pullman sleeping cars to Philadelphia and Washington, and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

WESTWARD.

5.37 a. m.—Train 3. (Daily) For Erie, Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and intermediate stations, with passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester. Week days for DuBois, Bellefonte, and Pittsburg. On Sundays only Pullman sleepers to Rochester and Erie

10.03 a. m.—Train 31. (Daily) For Lock Haven and intermediate stations, and weekdays for Tyrone, Clearfield, Philipsburg, Pittsburg and the West, with through cars to Tyrone.

1.31 p m.—Train 15. Weekdays for Kane, Tyrone, Clearfield, Philipsburg, Pittsburg, Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester, and Parlor car to Rochester.

6.0 p. m.—Train 1. Week days for Renovo, Elmira and intermediate stations.

9.43 p. m.—Train 13. Daily for Lock Haven, and intermediate stations.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR MONTANDON FROM EAST AND SOUTH.

Train 31 leaves New York 12.15 night, Philadelphia 4.30 a m, Baltimore 4.55 a m, Harrisburg 8.05 a m, daily, Wilkesbarre, 7 30 a. m. Week-days arriving at Montandon 10 05 a m.

Train 15 leaves Philadelphia 8.30 a m, Washington 7.50 a m, Baltimore 8.50 a m, Wilkesbarre 10.15 a m, week days, arriving at Montandon 1.31 p m, with parlor car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore

Train 1 leaves New York 9.00 a m, Phila., 12.25 p m; Washington at 10.50 a m, Baltimore at 12.00 m, Wilkesbarre 3.15 p m, arriving at Montandon at 6.04 p m, week days, with through passenger coaches from Phila. and Baltimore.

Train 21 leaves New York 1.50 p. m Sunday, Philadelphia 4.30 p m, weekdays, 4.30 p. m., Sundays. Washington 3.40 p m, Baltimore 4.40 p m, daily, Wilkesbarre, 6.00 p. m. daily, arriving at Montandon 9.45 p m. Through Parlor Car from Philadelphia, and passenger coach from Philadelphia and Washington

Train 3 leaves New York at 8.00 p m, Philad- 11.20 p m, Washington 10.40 p m, Baltimore, 11.50 p m, (daily) arriving at Montandon at 5.37 a m, with through Pullman sleeping cars from Phila. Washington and Baltimore and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD.

Week days.

Westward. P M	A.M.	STATIONS.	Eastward. A M	P M
1 38	8 40	Montandon	9 15	4 55
1 45	6 35	Lewisburg	9 05	4 47
1 53	6 43	Biehl	8 58	4 39
1 57	6 47	Vicksburg	8 53	4 35
2 05	6 56	Mifflinburg	8 45	4 27
2 16	7 07	Millmont	8 33	4 16
2 23	7 13	Glen Iron	8 26	4 08
2 51	7 40	Paddy Mountain	8 00	3 43
3 02	7 50	Coburn	7 50	3 32
3 08	7 57	Zerby	7 43	3 25
3 17	8 05	Rising Spring	7 35	3 17
3 23	8 11	Penn Cave	7 28	3 10
3 30	8 18	Centre Hall	7 22	3 02
3 35	8 24	Gregg	7 17	2 55
3 42	8 31	Linden Hall	7 10	2 48
3 46	8 35	Oak Hall	7 06	2 43
3 50	8 39	Lemont	7 02	2 38
3 54	8 43	Dale Summit	6 57	2 34
4 03	8 52	Pleasant Gap	6 48	2 24
4 06	8 55	Axemann	6 45	2 21
4 10	9 00	Bellefonte	6 40	2 15

Additional trains leave Lewisburg for Montandon at 5.25 a m, 8.05 a. m., 9.48 a m, 1.15 5.35 and 7.55 p. m. returning leave Montandon for Lewisburg at 8.25, 9.30 a. m, 10.05 a. m. 5.05, 6.08 p m, and 8 10 p m.

On Sundays trains leave Montandon 9.27 and 10.04 a m and 5.04 p. m., returning leave Lewisburg 9.30 a. m., 10.06 a.m. and 5.06 p. m.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager. J. R. WOOD Gen'l Pas'ger Agt.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF PENNSYLVANIA.
Condensed Time Table.

Read Down No. 1	No 5	No 3	May 18, 1896.	Read Up. No 6	No 4	No 2
a. m	p.m.	p. m.	Lv. Ar.	p.m.	p. m	a.m.
†7 20	†7 30	†3 45	..BELLEFONTE..	10 04	6 10	10 10
7 34	7 44	3 57	.....Nigh.....	9 49	5 57	9 56
7 41	7 50	4 03	.....Zion.....	9 43	5 51	9 50
7 46	7 55	4 08	...Hecla Park...	9 38	5 44	9 45
7 48	7 57	4 10	.....Dunkles.....	9 36	5 44	9 43
7 52	8 01	4 14	..HUBLERSB'G..	9 32	5 40	9 39
7 56	8 05	4 18	...Snydertown...	9 28	5 37	9 35
7 58	8 07	4 20	.....Nittany.....	9 25	5 35	9 33
8 03	8 09	4 22	.....Huston.....	9 23	5 33	9 31
8 02	8 11	4 24	.....LAMAR.....	9 21	5 31	9 29
8 04	8 13	4 26	....Clintondale...	9 19	5 29	9 26
8 09	8 19	4 31	..Krider's S'n g..	9 14	5 24	9 21
8 16	8 25	4 37	...Mackeyville...	9 08	5 18	9 15
8 23	8 32	4 43	..Cedar Springs..	9 01	5 12	9 09
8 25	8 34	4 45	.....Salona.....	8 59	5 11	9 07
8 30	8 40	4 50	..MILL HALL..	†8 53	†5 05	†9 01
9 30	9 20		.....Jersey Shore.....	4 30		7 55
10 05	9 55	Arr.	Wm'PORT	Lve	4 00	†7 25
†10 20	*11 30	Lve		Arr.	2 40	*6 55
5 08	7 10		.....PHILA.....		†8 35	*11 30
8 32	10 30		.....Atlantic City.....		7 00	5 30
6 00			.....NEW YORK.....		†4 30	
			(Via Tamanua.)			
7 22	†9 30		.....NEW YORK.....			†7 30
			(Via Phila.)			
p. m	a. m	Arr	Lve.		a. m.	p. m.

*Daily. †Week Days. ‡6 00 p. m. Sunday. ‡10 10 a. m. Sunday.

Philadelphia Sleeping Cars attached to Eastbound train from Williamsport at 11.30 p. m. and West-bound from Philadelphia at 11.50 p. m.

J. W. GEPHART, General Superintendent.

THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEG

LOCATED IN ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL AND HEALTHFUL SPOTS IN THE ALLEGHENY REGION; UNDENOMINATIONAL; OPEN TO BOTH SEXES; TUITION FREE; BOARD AND OTHER EXPENSES VERY LOW. NEW BUILDINS AND EQUIPMENT.

LEADING DEPARTMENTS OF STUDY.

1. AGRICULTURE and HORTICULTURE, with constant illustrations on the Farm and in the Laboratory.
2. BIOLOGY, BOTANY and ZOOLOGY. Original study with the microscope.
3. CHEMISTRY; with an unusually full and thorough course in the Laboratory.
4. CIVIL ENGINEERING, ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING; MECHHNICAL ENGINEERING MINING ENGINEERING; — These courses are accompanied with very extensive practical exercises in the Field, the Shop, and the Laboratory.
5. HISTORY; AND POLITICAL SCIENCE.
6. INDUSTRIAL ART AND DESIGN.
7. LANGUAGE and LITERATURE; Latin (optional,) French, German and English (required,) one or more continued through the entire course.
8. MATHEMATICS and ASTRONOMY; pure and applied.
9. MECHANIC ARTS; combining shop work with study, three years' course.
10. MENTAL, MORAL and POLITICAL SCIENCE; Constitutional Law and History; Political Economy, etc.
12. MILITARY SCIENCE; instruction theoretical and practical, including each arm of the service.
13. PREPARATORY COURSE; One year.

Fall term opens Sept. 11, 1895. Examinations for admission, Sept. 12.

For Catalogue or other information, address GEO. W. ATHERTON, LL.D., Pres't, State College, Centre Co., Pa

THE NEWS.

In a fight at Virden, Ill., caused by bringing negroes from Alabama to take the places of white strikers in mines, nine were killed and at least eighteen wounded.

President McKinley, in an address at the Omaha Exposition, said the men who fought and won the war would "never tolerate impeachment."

The grand encampment of Knights Templar continued its sessions at Pittsburg.

General Miles is going to Minnesota, and it is said to be his purpose to investigate the Indian troubles there.

Fever continues to spread rapidly in Louisiana and Mississippi.

Reuben H. Lloyd, of San Francisco, was elected grand master of the Knights Templar, in session at Pittsburg.

Dispatches from many points in Northern Minnesota indicate that the towns are terror-stricken for fear of attacks by the hostile Chippewa Indians. General Bacon says the situation is serious.

President and Mrs. McKinley attended the funeral in Canton of Mrs. McKinley's brother, George D. Saxton, who was shot and killed Friday night by a woman.

Mr. Chauncey M. Depew discussed the future prosperity of this country in an address to the Hamilton Club, at the Auditorium Theatre, Chicago.

Dispatches from Jackson, Miss., indicate that yellow fever is widening its area and that the situation is a serious one.

HOW GRIDLEY DIED.

Letter of Sympathy That Admiral Dewey Wrote to the Mother.

A Washington special says: Mrs. Ann E. Gridley, of this city, the mother of Captain Charles Gridley, of the flagship Olympia, who died at Kobe, Japan, while on his way from Manila to the United States, wrote to Admiral Dewey begging him to give her the particulars of her son's illness, and such additional facts as he could about Captain Gridley's last days. Mrs. Gridley has just received the following answer:

Flagship Olympia,
Cavite, P. I., August 12, 1898.

Dear Madam—Am just in receipt of your letter in regard to the death of your son, Capt. Charles V. Gridley, and wish to extend to you my most sincere sympathy in your great bereavement. His loss is mourned by all who knew him, and especially by me, whose friend and trusted and gallant assistant he was. His illness began in Hong Kong, but he bravely clung to his post, and not until after the battle and victory in which he assisted so much, would he consent to leave his ship and return to the United States. His death was caused by a complication of diseases, including diarrhoea and dropsy, all due to a disordered condition of liver and aggravated by a rupture sustained on the day of the battle. The immediate cause of his death was severe hemorrhage of the stomach, which occurred at Kobe. This was entirely unexpected; indeed, our surgeon had no idea that it would occur or that Captain Gridley was dangerously ill, although, of course, it was known that he could not remain on duty.

"It is a matter of some gratification to me that I was instrumental in obtaining for him an advancement in his grade 'for highly distinguished conduct in battle,' which he richly deserved, although he did not live to enjoy it.

With heartfelt sympathy, very sincerely yours,

GEORGE DEWEY.

CHAPLAIN M'INTYRE GUILTY.

His Case Now Under Review at the Navy Department.

A Washington special says: The Navy Department made public the findings and sentence of the court-martial in the case of Chaplain McIntyre.

The Chaplain was charged, first with scandalous conduct, tending the destruction of good morals, with three specifications; second, conduct to the prejudice of good order and discipline, with four specifications; third, conduct unbecoming an officer of the navy, three specifications. All these charges were founded on the Chaplain's criticisms of his superior officers in a lecture delivered in Denver.

All the specifications were found proved as alleged; the accused was declared guilty under the three charges, and he was sentenced to be dismissed from the United States Naval Service. The case is now under review at the Department.

FEUD AMONG TROOPS.

Members of New York and Kentucky Volunteer Regiments Fight.

A Lexington, Ky., special says that the trial of Private Alvie Kitchen, who killed Private Edward Nygram, Twelfth New York on Sunday, was postponed till Saturday because a new outrage had stirred up such a feeling that violence was feared.

Sergt. A. McClellan, of the Third Kentucky, was caught after midnight by a party of twelfth New York soldiers and so mistreated that he may be injured for life. This aroused bitter indignation against the New York regiment on the part of the Kentucky regiment, and it was deemed unwise to risk an outbreak by proceeding with the trial of Kitchen.

Suicide of a Princess.

Princess Trubetzkoi, who was under arrest in Berlin on an extradition demand from the Italian government, charged with forging documents, committed suicide at the police station.

FIELD OF LABOR.

Milwaukee agents organized.

Nashville shoe workers struck.

Frisco plasterers earn $4 a day.

Denver now has a labor exchange.

Wheeling tailors have reorganized.

Boston has a newspaper writers' union.

New South Wales has 165 labor unions.

Duluth lumber handlers get 50 cents an hour.

The price of milk is to be advanced at Denver.

Frisco shipwrights get $5 for nine hours' work.

Ellicott City, Mo., has abolished slot machines.

New York has a Bohemian Typographical Union.

Retail druggists talk of forming a national union.

Ten New Zealand districts have adopted the single tax.

Buffalo building trades unionists struck rather than work with four non-union carpenters.

For selling adulterated milk a Buffalo dealer paid $25.

New South Wales has forty-two co-operative societies.

Initiation fee of a New York Bill Posters' Union is $25.

The union label must be on all Nashville city printing.

Dundee Textile Workers' Union gained 900 members in three weeks.

THE BIG FESTIVAL.

Opening Services Knight's Templar Conclave.

FIRST FORMAL EVENT.

The Divine Service of the Templars in Old Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church, Pittsburg—Rev. Dr. Cornelius Twing, Grand Prelate, Preaches the Sermon.

A Pittsburg special says: Not in the history of the Knights Templar conclaves from 1816 to this day has a conclave ever been opened on a more beautiful day than Sunday was in Pittsburg. The sun, after having been hidden behind rain-filled clouds for several days, burst upon the awakening city, and threw his rays of smiles and admiration upon the festival array of streets and buildings.

The first formal event on the program of the twenty-seventh triennial conclave took place in Trinity Episcopal Church. It was the official divine service of the Knights Templar, and was, as usual, very impressive and largely attended. Most Eminent Sir Knight Warren La Rue Thomas, grand master, was escorted to Trinity Church from the Monongahela Hotel by five hundred Pittsburg Templars, and as many more crowded the church yard unable to obtain admission.

The Grand Prelate's Sermon.

The old church was filled to its utmost capacity. Rev. Alfred W. Arundel, rector of Trinity, read the service, and the sermon was delivered by Rev. Dr. Cornelius L. Twing, rector of Calvary Church, Brooklyn, N. Y., and Grand Prelate of the Grand Encampment.

After a graphic description of Templarism, as related to the relieving of distress and the uplifting of the fallen, Dr. Twing said:

"Today we meet in this beautiful temple erected to God and consecrated to his worship, to ask His presence and blessing upon the labors in which we shall be engaged and upon the pleasure we shall enjoy. From every part of our land there comes to this goodly city thousands of Knights Templar.

"We are not a beleaguering host nor an advancing army; no trumpet sounds summon us to battle; the gleam of our swords awakens no hostile emotion, nor do they incite any fear.

Thanks for the Victory.

"We come in peace from all parts of a land that is at peace. The sound of war has ceased, the strife is over, the bravery of our army and navy have won a glorious victory, and a war that has lasted about one hundred days has advanced civilization one hundred years in the lands that have been freed from the power of a nation that has always persecuted Free Masonry and tried by inquisitorial methods to suppress it.

"Thank God for the victory. Thank God for the loyalty and patriotism of the United States. Thank God for the good example of the brave boys who have given up their lives for the cause of humanity and progressive liberty.

"The grand encampment soon to assemble in triennial conclave are representatives of the great and glorious order of Christian knighthood. Like our ancient brethren, we are marching towards Jerusalem; but not the one of Judea, but the Jerusalem on the hills of heaven. 'In Hoc Signo Vinces' was the motto of the heroes of the cross in the past. They put the precepts of the Christian religion into practice, and it bore fruit in their lives and action. We must do likewise or our profession is a vain and idle thing."

NAVAL CASUALTIES.

Seventeen Men Killed and Eighty-four Wounded.

A Washington special says: Seventeen sailors killed and eighty-four casualties all told, was the total loss suffered by the United States navy during the war. The figures have just been compiled at the Navy Department. In Dewey's great fight in Manila Bay not a man was killed, and every one of the nine men wounded were able, and did, return to duty. In the battle of July 3, off Santiago, one man was killed, and there were eleven casualties altogether. In that fight, also, every one of the wounded returned to duty.

The loss suffered in the attack upon the forts at the entrance to Santiago by the American fleet June 22, was one sailor killed, and eleven men were the subjects of casualties, of whom only seven were able to return to duty. The heaviest loss of the navy was at Guantanamo. There were twenty-two casualties in the 100-hour fight, and of the list six marines were killed. Of the sixteen wounded men nine returned to duty, three were invalided from the service, and four continue under treatment.

Next after Guantanamo, the battle with the forts and gunboats off Cienfuegos caused the greatest number of casualties, the list aggregating twelve, with one man killed. Another man died subsequeutly from wounds, nine returned to duty, and one continues under treatment.

More fatal in its resulitt was the fierce battle between the torpedo boat Winslow and revenue cutter Hudson with the Spanish land batteries and artillery force at Cardenas. Of the eight casualities, five were deaths, though three wounded men afterward returned to duty. In the bombardment of San Juan, the casualties numbered eight, with one man killed. One of the wounded men was invalided home, while six returned to duty.

There were four other casualties, occuring in as many separate engagments, and that completes the list of naval losses. Of the sixty-seven men wounded in the war, fifty-four were returned to duty, one died of wounds, six were invalided from the service, and six continue under treatment. Considering results obtained, this list is said to be the most remarkable in the naval history of the world.

Spaniards Evacuating Manzanillo.

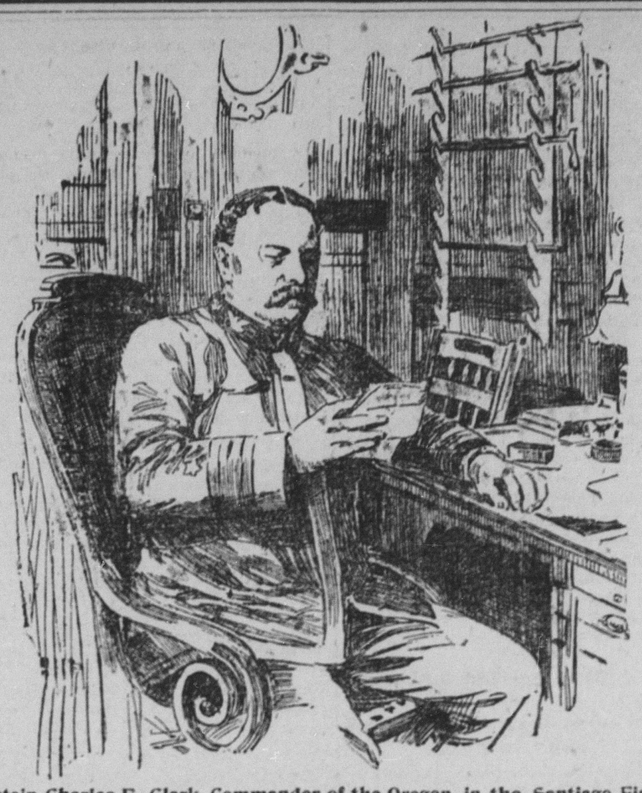
A Washington special says: Advices received at the War Department indicate that the threatened trouble at Manzanillo has blown over and the Spaniards have yielded. This dispatch was received at the War Department:

Adjutant-General, Washington:

Spanish forces evacuating Manzanillo. This vacates military control by Spain of entire southern coast like west to the jurisdiction of Jucaro.

Murderer Commits Suicide.

At Middlesburg, Ohio, James Prail, a wealthy farmer, murdered his wife at the home of her father and fled. Later Prail's body was found in his own home, where he had committed suicide. Mrs. Prail had begun divorce proceedings, alleging drunkenness and cruelty.



Captain Charles E. Clark, Commander of the Oregon, in the Santiago Fight.

CAPTAINS' VICTORY.

Oregon, Iowa and Texas Won Santiago Fight.

NAVAL BOARD REPORT.

New York Not in It—Sampson Ten Miles Away From the Fight and Schley's Orders Unnecessary—Every Officer of the Fleet Carried Out Prepared Orders.

A New York special says: Although the American fleet in the battle off Santiago on July 3 obeyed the general orders of Rear-Admiral Sampson, given in advance to meet just such an emergency, it was essentially a "captains' fight."

This is the substance of the report of the Naval Board which has been investigating disputed points in the battle makes.

Rear-Admiral Sampson was not present, and the two orders signalled by Schley "Close in" and "Engage the enemy," did no good and were unnecessary, for the ships already had closed in and were engaging the enemy when the orders were run up.

The full text of the report must come from Washington, but many interesting points were obtained from the navy yard, after the board, which had been in session on the Brooklyn, finally adjourned.

Under Captain's Orders.

The board finds in a more general way that each ship in the fleet knew exactly what to do should Cervera come out, and did it when he actually came out. Each captain fought his ship on plans prepared and orders given by Sampson.

Even had Schley directed the general movement of the fleet in battle, which it was unnecessary for him to do, the plan would have been executed, because of the preparations made by Sampson, and within his general orders.

Line of the Inquiry.

The Board proceeded along these well-defined lines in making the inquiry:

1. The relative positions of the American ships when Cervera came out and throughout the battle.
2. The course of the Brooklyn immediately after the alarm.
3. The distance of the New York from the Colon when the Spaniard surrendered.
4. The signals made by the Brooklyn.
5. The orders issued by Sampson in preparation for an attempted escape of Cervera.

The Findings.

The findings of the Board are summarized as follows:

1. The battle was fought and won upon plans prepared by Rear-Admiral Sampson.
2. The directing of the movements of ships done by Schley during the battle was inconsiderable.
3. The New York had no active part in the fight.
4. The Brooklyn was not engaged at so close quarters as has been represented by the first report. On an average she was two miles away from the enemy.
5. The brunt of the fighting was borne by the Oregon, Texas and Iowa.
6. The New York was about nine miles from the Colon when that ship surrendered, and between four and five miles from the nearest sister ships engaged (from which signal distance is taken.)
7. The average range of the ships most engaged was about a mile and a half.
8. No American ship at any time during the battle was within a mile of an unsurrendered Spanish ship.

New York Not In It.

The New York, the board finds, did nothing to effect the issue of the battle. When the Colon's flag came down the New York was ten miles to the eastward. Sampson, on the New York, was near Siboney, when he heard the firing, and then turned about and came back as fast as a forced draught could bring him. The New York was further inshore than any of the other vessels, but too far away to assist any in the destruction of the Spanish fleet. All she did was to fire two shots at long range at a torpedo boat destroyer. She did not reach the Colon until three-quarters of an hour after the Oregon and Brooklyn and 15 minutes after the Texas reached there.

Credit Due the Oregon.

At the time of the hottest fighting (between 10 and 10.15 A. M.) the Brooklyn was in line with the Oregon, but three-quarters of a mile further out to sea. The Oregon at that time was pouring fire into the Maria Teresa. The Oquendo was about 3,000 yards distant, with the Texas and Iowa a half-mile to the rear of her.

According to the testimony the Brooklyn was lying further out to sea than any of the American ships. She headed in at once, and when about 2,000 yards from the Maria Teresa, which was leading the Spanish fleet out, she turned to the eastward, then doubled southward to sea for a short distance. Schley then followed a parallel course with the Spaniards, keeping up a running fight. He was well outside the course of the other American vessels and in the lead.

The issues of the battle, the board learned, were not affected by any signals that Schley made from his flagship. The Oregon dashed out from the very beginning of the engagement and kept within range of the enemy until the fight ended.

Chart of the Battle.

The elaborate chart prepared by the board shows the positions of the ships at the time mentioned here—9.30 A. M., when Cervera came out.

9.50 A. M.—When the torpedo-boat destroyers appeared.

10.15 A. M.—When the Maria Teresa turned to run ashore.

10.20 A. M.—When the Oquendo turned ashore.

10.30 A. M.—When the Furor was blown up.

11.05 A. M.—When the Viscaya turned ashore.

1.15 P. M.—When the Colon surrendered.

Personnel of the Board.

The board was made up of Lieutenant-Commander Richard Wainwright, of the Gloucester, presiding officer: Lieut. Samuel P. Comoly, of the Indiana; Lieut. Lewis C. Heilmer, of the Texas; Lieut. William H. Schuetz, of the Iowa; Lieut. Alben C. Hodgson, of the Brooklyn; Lieut. William Allen, of the Oregon, and Lieut. Edward E. Capehart of the New York.

Arbitration Proposed for Railroads.

At a meeting in London of shareholders of the Grand Trunk Railroad of Canada, the president, Sir Charles Rivers Wilson, read his report and gave an account of his recent visit to Canada. He said he had found it impossible to come to an arrangement with the Canadian Pacific pending a settlement of the rate war between the Canadian Pacific and the American lines, and he had offered to refer the differences to arbitration.

The New Emperor of China.

The Empress Dowager of China and the Imperial Clan—according to a special despatch from Shanghai—have adopted as the new Emperor a son of the late Emperor T'Ung-Chi, who will shortly be proclaimed.

ABOUT NOTED PEOPLE.

Rear-Admiral Phelps is the only surviving member of the first graduating class from the Naval Academy. There were 47 members in the class.

Prof. R. Lanciani, the famous archaeolgist whose new work, "The History of the Destruction of Ancient Rome," will soon be published, has taken to golf, and has established a golf club in the Eternal City.

Ex-Governor Drake, of Iowa, has recently given $26,000 to Drake University, in Des Moines, making his total benefactions to the university about $100,000. Of the amount just given $14,000 is to complete an endowment for the Mary J. Drake Chair, founded in memory of the donor's wife.

Col. Edmund Rice, who commands the Sixth Massachusetts, is the great-grandson of a soldier who fought at Lexington and Bunker Hill.

The Rev. Simon P. Sibilali, of Tembaland, South Africa, was the first Kaffir to be matriculated at the Cape University, and the first to represent officially the Chamber of South Africa at the Congregational Union of England and Wales.

John Gilmer Speed, the writer, has just learned that $600 worth of the war bonds were subscribed for in his name. He did not want the bonds, nor know anything about the subscription, and it begins to look as though some one else had used his name to get more of the issue than the law allowed.

Dr. F. H. Houghton has devised a floating dental parlor for use in Florida waters this winter, the idea being to tow it around where Northern health-seekers congregate, so as to be on hand when their teeth need attention.

Miss Zephyr Adler, who is regarded as one of the most beautiful women in Nashville, Tenn., has joined the Salvation Army.

Rudyard Kipling is said to be one of the least manageable of literary lions. He dislikes compliments, shuns society and likes to live quietly.

Miss Ruth White, of San Francisco, is said to bear so striking a resemblance to the Liberty on the new dimes that her friends supposed her the model.

The appointment of Dr. Henry K. Carroll by President McKinley, as a special commissioner to Porto Rico to enquire into the laws, institutions, customs, currency, industries, productions, schools, &c., of that island, has made it necessary for him to resign his place on the editorial staff of the Independent, after a service on that paper of more than twenty-five years.

James Fenimore Cooper Siekel, the Assistant Superintendent of Public Schools in Philadelphia, who has just died, was widely known as an educational reformer.

The commission of John Hay to be Secretary of State credits him to the District of Columbia. This is the first time a citizen of the District has occupied a Cabinet position.

KILLED IN A MINE.

Five Colliers Dead and Eleven Badly Injured.

FIRE AND EXPLOSIONS.

Workmen Hurled in All Directions by the Gas Blast, and the Gangway Torn to Pieces—Work of Rescue—All the Dead and Injured Have Been Found.

A Tamaqua special says: Five men were killed and 11 injured by an explosion of gas in colliery No. 8, at Coaldale.

Dead—Fire boss Thomas Smith, William R. Reese, Mattis O'Larkey, of Coaldale; William Cook, John Konicka. All were married and leave large families.

Seriously Injured—William Lawton, of Lansford, badly burned; James Rodgers, of Coaldale, leg broken; James Walter, of Coaldale, burned about head; James Powell, of Summit Hill, shoulder broken; Evan Evans, Coaldale, seriously burned about face and body; Daniel Dorrain, Lansford, leg broken; Reese Brice, Coaldale, badly burned; Patrick O'Donnell, Summit Hill, burned about the body; John Gallagher, Lansford, nervous shock.

The colliery is the largest producer of four in that valley owned by the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company. It has a capacity of over 300,000 tons of coal, and employs 500 hands.

Caused by a Fire.

In consequence of fire, which originated in the left section of the mine some months ago, shifts of men were put to work driving holes from the gangway, through which water was to be forced upon the flames. While the gang of men was building a dam to back up the water, the gangway caught fire. Nearly a hundred thousand gallons of water was turned into the holes, and almost instantly a terrific explosion occurred, followed in quick succession by four lighter explosions, of such force that the gangway was torn up for over 300 feet, and the workmen were blown about in all directions.

Work of Rescue.

Rescue gangs were put to work, and an hour later it was thought that all the dead and injured had been found. The supposition is that the great body of water sent into the holes forced volumes of escaping gas from some of the old workings back upon the flames, causing the explosion.

Gomez for President of Cuba.

It is reported that Gen. Maximo Gomez, the insurgent commander-in-chief, will arrive in Havana this week to confer with the military commissioners. It is understood that he has already been elected president of the Cuban government, but his nomination, it is said, will not be made public until after his arrival at Santa Cruz del Sur. Gomez had previously declined the nomination, but it is expected he will now accept it.

A Girl Found Murdered In a Field.

Daisy Smith, aged sixteen years, a daughter of Henry Smith, a wealthy farmer of Bolles Run, Pennsylvania, was found murdered in a field near her home. Her body was riddled with shot and there was a gaping knife wound in her throat. The discovery was made by the girl's father, who had sent her to gather herbs.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

Nashville union barbers say that union printers are shaved in "unfair" shops.

Sedalia Typographical Union, No. 206, caused the arrest of the editor of the Sedalia Weekly Bazoo on the charge of using the union's label without authority.

President Guggenheimer's ordinance provides that the steps of New York street cars shall not be less than eight inches from the ground nor more than nine inches.

There are 1,600 employing druggists in Greater New York and 2,500 clerks. Average hours for clerks from fourteen to sixteen per day; salaries less than $14. Prescription mistakes are happening every day, declares the Druggists' League for Shorter Hours.

Millions for a Chinese Railroad.

The loan contract for the extension of the Niu Chwang Railroad, signed by the Hong Kong and Shanghai bank, calls for £2,250,000 ($11,250,000), at five per cent. guaranteed on the security of the existing lines at Pekin, Shanghai and other places.

Turkey's Reply.

The reply of the Turkish Government to the note of the Powers on the evacuation of the Island of Crete was handed to the Ambassadors. Turkey excepts the terms proposed but expresses a wish for certain modifications.

CABLE SPARKS.

The German warship Kaiserin Augusta has left Kiao-Chau for Taku to land marines for protecting the German embassy at Pekin.

An ultimatum of Great Britain, France, Italy and Russia, demanding that the Turkish troops evacuate Crete in a month, was presented at Constantinople.

Mr. Oscar S. Straus, United States Minister to Turkey, who was appointed to succeed Dr. James B. Angell, has arrived at Constantinople.

While Queen Victoria was driving near Balmoral, Scotland, her horses bolted and a serious accident was narrowly averted.

Owing to the industrial depression in Jamaica many persons are leaving that island.

It is stated in Paris that Count D'Aubigny, now French charge d'affaires at Munich, will replace M. Cambon as minister to the United States, and that M. Cambon will go to Madrid.

The eight offenders who recently assaulted Europeans in Pekin are being punished, and China has apologized for their conduct.

The American commissioners at Quebec say there has been no definite proposition to cede United States territory to Great Britain.

There has been a great change in German public opinion on the subject of the retention of the Philippines by the United States. The feeling toward America is much more favorable than it was a few months ago.

The Chilian Congress adjourned without passing the Peruvian protocol.

It is semi-officially asserted in Paris that M. Manau, the procurator-general, has sent a report to the Court of Cassation which insures a revision of the Dreyfus case.

It has been discovered that thousands of tons of American pork has passed through German custom houses without the certificates required by law.

Dr. Cinel, of Paris, maintains that death does not follow for three hours after guillotining.

Neutral Paint Saved Our Ships.

"I am delighted to read in the telegrams from Washington that the American war ships are being painted white again," said Colonel K. B. Brown at the Russ House last night. The colonel is from Virginia City, and like most Nevadans he oscillates between the Russ and Palace—boards at the first and talks politics in the rotunda of the other.

"White is the color of peace, and that is what suits me," continued Colonel Brown. "It suits me especially when it won in such a glorious fashion as was set by Dewey and Schley. When our floating fighting machines visit other countries they will still be properly designated as the white navy, and no prettier or sturdier ships ever made furrows in the sea.

"This changing in the color of our ships is expensive, but it is a good investment. When I was at Santiago de Cuba on a press boat four weeks ago I took a good look at the war boats in their fighting paint and it convinced me that the Yankee who got up that idea was no bevel-headed amateur. He knew what he was doing, and the government was wise in accepting the suggestion.

"The dirty, neutral tint of the vessels made them look as if they were merging into the marine waterscape. You could scarcely tell where the ships ended and the water began, so that it was much more difficult to draw a bead on them than if they had been painted in any clear color. The Spaniards are poor marksmen, of course, but I believe that our ships escaped many a shot and shell by putting on the neutral tint. Our American Indians always put on their war paint before going into battle, and why shouldn't our fighting ships?"

Hunting Lafite's Treasure.

"I struck a very romantic character over at Biloxi the other day," remarked Mr. R. F. Wallis, a prominent gentleman, the other night, "an old duffer, whose name I have not troubled myself to recollect, who has in his possession a chart telling of hidden treasures of the fabulous gold and precious metals of Lafitte, the great pirate. This old fellow every now and then buys up lots somewhere, and they say he has already dug up several pots of gold. The people have quit selling him lots, and now whenever he wants to buy a section of land he has to get an agent to do it, for if the people find out that he wants the land, they refuse to sell it, and forthwith proceed to digging up the place themselves. This old man has a chart which came down to him from Lafitte, and which locates a very large bulk of the Lafitte treasures by certain directions. The circular location of five gum trees is said to be the description given in the chart, that the money will be found buried under these five trees. The directions speak of traveling from a given point through the woods. Here comes in all the trouble with this old gold hunter. From the given point which he has, in all directions, for some distance, the land has been cleared up, and it is impossible to find the five trees. But the people know every nook of the land, and he, together with others, has been digging for years for it."

Mr. Wallis tells the story for a fact, saying that the people in Biloxi look upon the old man as a crank, though he is known to have dug up two pots of gold during the past few years.

Doors of Veneer.

The very finest of doors are made nowadays of veneer on a body of pine. Even when made of mahogany or some other costly wood, doors have to be veneered. The body of the door is made of a plain, straight-grained mahogany, while the surfaces are veneers of fine wood.

In the finest doors the body is made of selected white pine, free from sap and perfectly seasoned which is cut into narrow strips and then glued together. The outer edges of this door are faced with what is called a veneer but which is really a strip of the fine wood half an inch or more in thickness. The inner edges of the frame, by the panels, are covered in the same manner with thick strips, in which the ornamental mouldings, or carvings are grooved to receive the panels.

This built-up frame of white pine, with edges of the fine wood, is then veneered with the fine wood. In some lighter doors the panels may be of solid mahogany, but in the finer, larger and heavier doors the panels also are made of sheets of white pine with a veneering of the fine wood, so that the entire door is veneered.

It would be difficult, if not impossible to procure at any cost mahogany lumber in fine and beautiful woods of sufficient size for the larger doors. The built-up and veneered door of pine wood, however, has every appearance of a solid door, and, made of selected veneers, it may be more beautiful than a solid door would be. It is more serviceable, and remains longer perfect. Its cost is about half what a solid door would cost.

Musk and Patchouly Perfumes.

Musk is an animal odor, but on account of its great lasting properties it is mixed with many delicate perfumes to increase their sale. Patchouly is made from an herb, and gained its reputation as a perfume from being used by the makers of Indian shawls to give their wares that peculiar odor which the French labored so many years to discover. Finally they found the plant, imported it into their country, and were at last successful in their imitation of Indian shawls. Patchouly is the most lasting of all plant perfumes, and, like musk, is combined with flower odors in the manufacture of all manner of perfumes for sale.

AT THE STATION.

A tiny tot in a torn blue dress,
With tear-stained face and eyes of brown,
A doll which receives an odd caress,
A little stocking that's fallen down;
Shyly looks but with wistful air,
At the regiment slowly passing by,
But she doesn't recognize any one there,
And she drops her doll and begins to cry.

I gently ask in a soothing tone,
As I stoop and kiss the tearful face;
"Who are you watching for here, alone,
In this great big, noisy, crowded place?"
Slowly she raises her tear-wet eyes,
Then sobbingly whispers: "I's 'ittle May,
An' I wanted to tate my papa by sup'ise,
For 'is wegiment's tomin' home today."
"Dear little girl, you must not cry,
Papa will be right along, never fear"—
But before I can finish she darts me by,
Quick brushing away a vagrant tear—
And into the arms of one passing then,
Dressed in a faded suit of blue,
She climbs to his neck, I call her, when
She turns to wave me a last adieu.
—New York Ledger.

Polly's Papa's Home-Coming.

A War Episode.

By Wilson McAlister.

"Are you a soldier?" The old man who sat facing the litle girl looked at his wife and smiled encouragingly.

"Yes. I am a soldier."

"Why aint you fighting, then?" and the child laid down the popcorn candy and wiped the sticky kernels from her lips.

Inside the car it was close and hot. The rain had begun at Washington and the windows had been closed to keep the seats dry. The child had tired of watching the water form in pools on the window, break into rivers and trickle slowly down to the sea at the bottom of the pane. Through the clouded glass she had looked at the dreary, wet landscape until her eyes ached. Then she turned to the old man for entertainment and information.

"If you are a soldier why ain't you dressed like one and why ain't you fighting, like my papa?"

"The colonel fought all through the other war, dear," answered the old lady, pleasantly, "and——"

"I know," put in the child eagerly, "he couldn't be spared. Uncle John couldn't be spared, either. That's why my papa went away."

"How are you getting along, little woman?"

A man had come in from a front car and sat down by the child's side.

"All right, Uncle John," answered the child, and she took his rough hand in hers and pressed it affectionately.

"How's the popcorn?"

"Pretty good; but it isn't as good as Aunt Mary makes."

"Well, I guess not. Tain't every one that can pop corn like Aunt Mary. Shall I get you some more, or mebbe you want some candy? I seen a boy with some a little while ago."

"I don't want any candy, Uncle John. When are we going to get home?"

"In a little while. I hope she won't bother you," she added to the old man, as he rose to go. "We've been down to Georgia to see her papa and she's right tired. I'll be back, Polly, after a while."

"That's my Uncle John," exclaimed the child, as the man left the car. "He didn't go to the war because he couldn't be spared. You see, grandpa said some one had to stay home and do the work. Uncle John, he lives with me and grandpa and pap and Aunt Mary. He stayed home."

"Why didn't your papa stay home?"

"He said he could be spared better than Uncle John."

"Where is your mama, little girl?" asked the old lady, after a pause.

"She's dead. I never saw my mamma, but Aunt Mary says I look like her. I'm not sure, though. I asked papa one day, and he said he hoped not. Have you got a dog? I'v got a great, big dog and his name is Tom. He carries my basket to school, and he can swim. I've got a colt, and Uncle John says he'll break him for me when he is old enough. I've got some doves and lots of chickens."

"We haven't any dogs and horses," said the old lady; "we live in New York and we can't keep pets there."

"I don't like New York," answered the child, gravely.

"What do you know about New York? Did you ever live there?"

"No, but papa did, and so did mamma. I was borned there, but I've lived with Uncle John ever since I was a little baby. Papa hates everybody that lives in New York. Once when I was a little girl a man came up to Uncle John's in a great big carriage with two horses and he had a beautiful lady with him. They drove up right to the kitchen door and asked for a glass of milk for the lady. Uncle John took it out to her, and when she saw him she just screamed awful loud, and they made the horses just run out of the gate. Uncle John was terrible mad, and said if papa'd been there he'd shot him. They came from New York, and I guess that's why papa didn't like them. Can you paint pictures?"

"No, my child," returned the old man. "Why do you ask?"

"My papa can. He is a beautiful painter. Uncle John says that if he wanted to he could make money enough to pay off the mortgage in no time. But he doesn't like to paint. Once he painted a picture of me and a man gave him a hundred dollars for it. Aunt Mary wanted to keep the picture but papa sold it. He said it reminded him. What does reminded mean?"

"Does that horse look like your colt?" asked the old lady irrelevantly as she wiped her eyes.

The child peered through the window intently. "I don't see any horse. My colt is named Dick, after papa. He is a bay, and has a white star in his forehead. Did you have a uniform when you were a soldier? (This to the colonel.) My papa's uniform is just lovely. It has gold buttons on it, and he's got a bag just like I carry to school, only it's longer and rounder, and he's got a great, big gun, almost as long as—as—this car almost. It's so heavy I can't lift, anyhow. Was you ever in camp?"

"A great many times," answered the old soldier. "I lived in camps for nearly twenty years."

"My, but that's a long time!" continued the child. "I'm only seven—going on eight. My papa was only in camp two weeks. I was out to see him once. He looked just splendid only it took an awful long time to see him. He was in the middle of a whole lot of soldiers standing in a line, but he looked better than any of em, because he wears his hair so long. Don't you like long hair? Aunt Mary made some hair for my dolly, but it wouldn't stay on. It was really true hair. She cut it from my cousin Kitty. Kitty's dead before I was found. But it kept coming off no matter how tight we sewed it on, and it didn't match. My dolly's rag, you know. It's a beautiful dolly. Grandma used to play with it when she was a little girl. It's named Polly, after her and me. Papa said he's get me a real wax doll when he comes back. I wish he was back now—not for the doll, though," she added with a little blush, "but because I love him. He tells me such beautiful stories."

"That's nice," put in the old lady, "do you remember any of them?"

"All of them, every one. He told me one just before he went away. It was about a little girl who was borned in the country just like me, and she grew up a beautiful woman. She could sing and play on the piano and melodeon. Once upon a time a young beautiful man came to her house and asked her to go to the city with him. He told her he would give her silk dresses and a gold ring, a bangle bracelet, a big album, and lots of things if she'd only go to the city with him. He said she could do anything she wanted to. She needn't milk or churn or feed the chickens, or make bread or set the table or wash the dishes or sweep or dust. She could do just presactly what she wanted to. And she thought, and thought, and thought."

"Did she go with him?"

"No, indeed. She thought and thought and then she stayed at home and married the farmer's son and lived happy ever afterward. Isn't that a nice story? I know lots more. I——"

"I wouldn't tell any more stories just now," interrupted the old lady, not unkindly. "I'm afraid it will make you tired, dear. Don't you want to lie down in my lap and let me sing a pretty song to you?"

"I like singing," returned the child, "but I ain't a bit sleepy."

So she made room for the old lady by her side, and after much fussing laid her curly head in her lap and closed her eyes, while the old lady softly sang about "Old Mother Hubbard" and "Little Boy Blue" in a sweet, low voice, that quivered a little on the high notes, but was very musical for all that. And before the next stop she was fast asleep.

"Poor little tot!" repeated the old lady, and she pressed the child closer to her.

So the long afternoon wore on, until at last the train reached the broad marshes of Jersey City. The other passengers were putting on their coats and hats and taking their parcels down from the rack and just as the old lady was about to rouse the child the man from the front car came in.

"I'm very much obliged to you," he said warmly. "I hope she didn't bother you. We change cars here for home. We've been down to Atlanta to meet her father, but we got there too late. He's in the baggage car now. She doesn't know it yet. I didn't have the heart to tell her. Come on, Polly," and he took the child gently by the hand. "Come on Polly, dearie. We are going home now to Aunt Mary and grandpapa. Come on."

"I—I want my papa," cried the child softly, as she rubbed her eyes. "Will he be home when we get there?"

"Jersey City! All out!" called the brakeman from the end of the car.

"Good-by and thank you!" said Uncle John.

"Good-by!" added Polly, smiling through her tears.

"Poor little tot!" said the colonel, and the old lady, his wife.

The Superstition About Friday.

The superstition that it is bad luck to be hanged on Friday will probably stand the test of time, but otherwise the evil fame of the day is pretty well dissipated—at least that seems to be the case in New Orleans. Not very many years ago the passenger traffic out of this city showed a startling contraction every Friday, and the regularity of the decline left no doubt as to the cause. At present Friday is about as good a business day as any other for the transportation lines, and one prominent railroad man declares that it is peculiarly favored by fortune. "I had the curiosity to look into the subject recently," he said, "and in eight years, which was as far back as my data went, I found that the accident record of Friday was the second lowest of any day of the week. Of course, one may take any day of either the week or the month and discover all manner of horrible things that have happened in the past, but I have never been able to find a reason why Friday should be marked for special stigma. It is an absurd fact, however, that railroad people were formerly obliged to take account of the superstition in making a forecast of business. A new Orleans jeweler had something interesting to tell along the same line. "The Friday idea is about extinct," he said, "but the jewelry trade was certainly affected by it in the past. I have known lots of people who wouldn't think of buying anything intended as a gift on Friday, especially if it was to be engraved, but nowadays one seldom hears anything of the kind. I suppose the world is getting more practical.—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

A CUBAN SQUIRREL HUNT.

How the Colored Regulars Treed the Spanish Sharpshooters.

"It was after the fight at Caney," said the colonel between long pulls at his short-stemmed black briar pipe.

"The boys were all tired out, you know; they had been keyed up to concert pitch so long that when it was all over and the relaxation came they were like dish rags. Everything was quiet and only now and then would a Mauser bullet sing in our ears, for the sharp-shooters were still at their deadly work. It was necessary that they should be dislodged from their perches in the trees and to bring about such an end a means was adopted that was original and grimly humorous. With us, before Caney, was the Tenth United States Cavalry, a regiment of colored troops, seasoned fighters and as brave and soldierly a crowd of men as ever snapped a Krag-Jorgensen. Upon them devolved the duty of cleaning out the sharp-shooters. They were ordered to take up their rifles and go out gunning for the Spaniards, single and in little parties of two and three and four. When the order was given those colored boys let out a yell of delight that it seems to me must have been heard in Havana. The delight they took in the work was deadly humorous. It was simply a 'coon hunt' or a 'squirrel-shooting bee' to them. One would duck in and out among the bushes and wriggle on his body through the grass, his eyes fixed on some tree or other. He would spot a sharp-shooter half concealed up there in the branches and creeping up would pop a bullet at him. The aim was, in every case as far as we were able to learn, astonishingly accurate. Down from out the tree would tumble the Spaniard and the colored trooper would laugh and shout across to a mate across the field: 'Dar's an-noder squirrel, Gawge!'

"Then he would wriggle along a few rods further and bring down another. The sport of picking off those sharp-shooters was better than a coon hunt in Georgia to the colored troopers and in less than half an hour they had knocked out eighteen of the Spaniards. When they came back to camp they sat around for an hour telling each other how they'd 'fetched em' and they'd laugh till their sides ached in recounting the gyrations the sharp-shooters would go through in the air and when they had struck the ground. After that the Tenth Cavalry came to be known as the 'squirrel hunters' among the other soldiers."

And the colonel rambled along through a labyrinth of yarns of the Cuban campaign, telling stories that have never appeared in the correspondents' reports and which were more interesting, vastly, than any published accounts of valor, gallantry and the grim humor of war.

An Old Woman's Needle Work.

Mrs. M. A. Haggard is the name of an industrious old lady who resides in White Cloud. She is now approaching her eighty-fourth birthday. Recently she gave an interview to the local paper, from which we extract as follows:

"When I was 53 years old a neighbor made light of my undertaking a common log cabin quilt, and said I would never live to finish it. This was very amusing to me, so I resolved to keep a list of my unnecessary needlework from that date. Besides my common sewing and housework—and I am a great reader—this is a list of work done by me in the past thirty years: Scrap quilts pieced, containing from 500 to almost 63,000 separate pieces, 112; quilted quilts, 39; embroidered bedspreads, 10; embroidered pillow shams, 5; embroidered head rests, 6; embroidered and tufted sofa cushions, 21; embroidered doilies, 67; embroidered splashers, 2; embroidered nightgown sets, 6; knitted bedspreads, 1; knitted doilies, 18; knitted toilet sets, 6; knitted lamp mats, 28; knitted hats, 2; knitted edging, yards, 59; knitted pulse warmers, pairs, 20; knitted chair scarfs, 6; knitted shoulder capes, 4; knitted shawls, 1; knitted stockings, pairs, 117; knitted mittens, pairs, 47; rag carpet, yards, 125; rag rugs, 27.

"I am not through with my work yet. Besides the above list, I have a large box of embroidered things that I have done since my last birthday, which was in April, and I expect to do a great deal more."—Kansas City Journal.

"I think," he replied, with a comical wink, "that I could get along with a platoon or two less of them."

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

The aristocracy of China and Spain will agree that it has been a very hard year for boy monarchs.

A medical writer in India declares that segregation of patients, the only effective way of dealing with the plague, is so repugnant to the Hindoos that they prefer to die by the million rather than submit to it.

The latest Chicago improvement is a postoffice physician. He is to receive a salary of $1,700 per year for services at the main office, where his duty will be to unearth cases of sham sickness and avert severe illnesses by sending men off duty who are on the verge of a breakdown.

There is a certain striking similarity between the way Dewey did things in Manila Bay and the way Kitchener did things in the Soudan. Both annihilated the foe before them; both have shown themselves to be consummate diplomatists in dealing with the third party, who would make himself obnoxious.

Denmark makes a clear distinction between the thriftless and the respectable poor. The former are treated like English paupers. The latter never cross a workhouse threshold. If destitute, they receive a pension ranging from $14 to $84 a year; or, if too feeble to look after themselves, they are placed in an old-age home.

Bully for Hobson! exclaims the Trenton American. He has raised the Maria Teresa, and even if the government has to pay a million dollars salvage to the wreckers, and two million dollars for repairs, she will be cheap at that. As soon as she is put in order she ought to be given a roving commission to visit all the naval squadrons as an evidence of American prowess.

An American with large business interests in Mexico says that "there is not a manufacturing industry in Mexico conducted on business principles that is not paying from twenty-five to forty percent on the capital invested, and there are any number of undeveloped fields for investment which are available to Americans with little capital."

"A gentleman whose wife and daughter have run away from home for a holiday, leaving him in charge of a baby, who, although fairly well, appears to be cutting a tooth, earnestly desires that they will return home at once."—Advertisement in a London newspaper. Is it possible to imagine a mort cruel case of woman's inhumanity to man?

It has been proposed in Italy to form a society to promote the study of malaria. In a prospectus issued by the promoters of the society, attention is called to the seriousness of this disease and the great economic damage done by it to the country. Every year 15,000 lives are lost, while some 2,000,000 persons are attacked by the malady. It renders impossible the cultivation of nearly 5,000,000 acres of land, and is prevalent to a greater or less degree in 63 provinces and 2,823 communes.

Here's to the marines! If anybody should ask "What is the matter with them?" the only reply that can be made is: "They're all right!" Of the battalion of marines who did such splendid work at Guantanamo not a single man has been lost through sickness, and the percentage of illness has been extremely low. The marines were splendidly provided for, and in addition they knew how to take care of themselves in battle and in camp. Men and officers deserve the greatest credit for the fine showing they have made.

The auxiliary cruisers did their work well while the war lasted, and are now handed back to their proper business of carrying passengers to and fro across the Atlantic. They have clearly demonstrated their utility as an arm of the naval service in time of need, and vessels of their class will never be wanting in such emergencies. It will probably be long before they and others like them are again required, but they are always on call and easily made ready for the service of war. In peace they pay their way with no strain on Uncle Sam's pocketbook which it cannot well afford.

The stubborn Britisher who was prosecuted more than sixty times for refusing to have his children vaccinated was given a testimonial benefit the other evening by other stubborn anti-vaccinationists. This small but determined faction which is opposed to the use of bovine virus, has, at last, brought about the consideration of a "conscience clause" to be inserted in the vaccination act. Those who are against the use of virus have prepared testimony as to cases of illness, prolonged poisoning and death resulting from vaccination. They are backed up by several medical experts, and it seems probable that the law will no longer force vaccination on any one who is conscientiously opposed to the introduction of the poison into the system.

Professor Mark H. Liddell points out an alleged danger in the "Atlantic" when he says: "I would not say that we have already lost Shakespeare, or that we shall lose Shakespeare within the space of a generation. What I would say is that we can lose Shakespeare, and more easily, too, than we think. We English-speaking people have already been advised to abandon Chaucer—in a journal, it is true, whose advice is not usually worth taking, but such straws show the way the current sets. Perhaps it will be some time before any one will boldly tell us to give up Shakespeare and thus show that Shakespeare is already practically given up. But if it is true that we have lost Chaucer as popular literature, that we have lost Spenser as popular literature, that we are losing Milton as popular literature, how shall we ultimately escape losing Shakespeare?" Where does the real peril come in? There has been a new and magnificent edition of Chaucer brought out recently. Critical works about Shakespeare are as plentiful as ever. It is true that there are not so many performances of Shakespeare in our theatres as formerly. But may this not be owing to the fact that we have not a great Shakespearean actor or actress? asks the New York Sun.

The Germans have a military phrase, "fire-discipline," which is very expressive. Archibald Forbes, the noted war correspondent, defines it as meaning "that conduct of the soldiers under the stress of actual battle which is expected from him as the crowning result of assiduous, moral and professional training." This "fire-discipline," he thinks, has been impaired by the modern idea that it is necessary for the soldier to seek "cover" at all risks. Under the old "shoulder to shoulder" principle, men were supported morally by the sense of comradeship with the men with whom they touched elbows, but now, in the new days of the "swarm attack," the individual is thrown more on his own resources, and unless thoroughly disciplined is more prone to seek than forsake his "cover." Mr. Forbes holds that most men display bravery "because in the presence of their comrades and of the danger, they are too great cowards to evince poltroonery."

A new and important rule regarding the release of diptheria patients from isolation after recovery has been made by the Boston Board of Health. It has long been known that the diphtheria bacilli remain in the throats of diphtheria patients after complete disappearance of the membrane, and apparent full recovery, for periods of six months, or more. The period is, however, rarely longer than from one to three or four weeks. It has been the rule with boards of health generally throughout the country to refuse release from isolation until one culture at least has shown that the bacilli are no longer present in the throat. But investigations carried on in the Boston Health Department showed that very nearly one-third of such patients, if released on the evidence of a single negative culture, would still retain diphtheria bacilli in their throats, and would be, therefore, still a source of possible menace to the public health. The new regulation requires two consecutive negative cultures for the release of diphtheria patients.

The relative position of men and women in the criminal record is always a matter of general interest, because of its possible or probable bearing upon social conditions, with all that these signify in National progress or deterioration. In the Pall Mall Gazette for September appears an article dealing with this question in a statistical way, and the inquiry tends to indicate that women are remarkably less criminal than men. It is here shown that, taking all indictable offenses, the percentage of women convicted is far below that of the men. For instance, in one hundred convictions, the number of women, in England and Wales, is but 18; in Germany 18, in France 17, in Hungary 16, in Austria 14, in Belgium 11, in Russia and the United States 9, and in Italy 8. These figures are in reality more interesting than important—with all due reference to the fair sex. We speak only for the United States; but what is true here is doubtless true in some degree elsewhere. And the truth is that it is far more difficult to convict a guilty woman than it is to convict a guilty man in a jury trial. The net result is hardly a fair criterion, therefore, of the division of criminal bias between the sexes.

The Latest from Moscow.

After writing his peace pronunciamento, Emperor Nicholas witnessed the unveiling of the monument to Czar Alexander II. He was accompanied by two brigades of lancers, a battery of artillery, and four regiments of dismounted dragoons. Twenty thousand soldiers of the line kept back the crowd.

Recently he witnessed a grand review of the troops, 90,000 veterans and 40,000 mobilized recruits. The emperor was accompanied by the Imperial guard and the Skobeloff Legion. In the afternoon he witnessed the laying of the foundation stone of the Alexander III fine arts museum. Ten squadrons of Cossacks cleared the streets. The emperor was accompanied by the Romanoff body guard 1,000 strong, the Polish light cavalry, the Malikoff hussars, the Czarina dragoons, and seventeen regiments of the twenty-fourth corps. The museum was guarded by eight battalions of sappers and miners.

At the ball in the evening the Kremlin was surrounded by $4,000 Circassian and Georgian picked recruits.

During the intermission on the dance program Nicholas was approached by a courtier of great popularity.

"Is it true, your majesty," he smilingly inquired, 'that you desire to reduce the size of the army?"

Nicholas looked through the open window across the sea of glittering bayonets.

The Use of a Hairpin.

When a Lewiston (Me.) motorman found his trolley car stalled two miles from the city, as the result of a fuse burning out, and no copper wire at hand to repair the damage, he borrowed a hairpin from one of the female passengers, and by its use got his carload of fifty passengers to their destination. And so another of the manifold uses of the hairpin was revealed.

THE KEYSTONE STATE.

Latest News Gleaned from Various Parts

FARM SCHOOL OPENS.

Founder of the Unique Institution Reviews First Year's Work—Splendid Results Achieved in Face of Great Difficulties—Other Interesting News Items.

The friends of the National Farm School gathered at Doylestown by the hundred from Philadelphia to attend the second annual meeting that marks the close of the holidays and opening of another school year. This unique institution was opened about a year ago, and has enjoyed a most successful term under the presidency of Dr. Joseph Krauskopf, its founder. At the business session Dr. Krauskopf was reelected president. The other newly elected officers are: Vice-president, M. H. Lychten; treasurer, M. M. Newman; directors, Harry E. Kohn, Adolph Eichholz, Herman Jonas, Isaac Silverman, Ralph Blum, Herman Blumenthal, Sam D. Lit, Howard A. Loeb, Benjamin F. Heller, Manni Kaufman, Ely K. Solig and Arthur Rosenberg. The total income for the year was $9852.80 and the expenses $6466.74, leaving a balance of $3392.06 to be added to the capital. These figures do not include the $1000 expended for the erection of the Rose Krauskopf memorial green-houses, which were fittingly dedicated in the afternoon. The memorial address was made by Rev. Dr. Henry Berkowitz. Adolph Eichholz accepted the building on behalf of the farm school. Dr. Krauskopf said in part: "Though this is called the second annual meeting of the National Farm School, it must be remembered that the "second" applies to the association and not to the school. By right, this ought to be designated as the first annual meeting of the National Farm School, for it is only a year since the institution threw its doors open to its pupils. What has been accomplished in the one-half year in field work you will hear from the head master of the school. Our fields themselves, as well as our barn, will likewise report to you what has been achieved during the past spring and summer. There has been an additional work accomplished, which we cannot show, but which, in importance, possibly outweighs all other harvests, garnered in during the past six months. I refer to the improvements made on the land itself. Old fences had to be repaired, and new ones had to be built, tons of stone had to be removed, stumps had to be dug out, underbrush had to be cleared, roads had to be built, trenches had to be dug, the orchards had to be cleaned out, the dairy and stable and other outhouses had to be repaired, a water reservoir with a capacity of 7,00 gallons had to be built, there was grading, digging, building to be done, all requiring much hard work and exacting a great amount of time, that might have been otherwise expended. But it was a pioneering experience which will stand some of our boys in good stead, some day when required to do pioneer work for themselves, either on farms of their own or as heads of agricultural settlements. Our farm today is, by reason of these improvements, worth several thousand dollars more this year than it was a year ago. People are forever advocating the necessity of relieving the congested city centers by scattering some of that overcrowded and unemployed population over the country, and by encouraging them in the pursuit of agriculture. It is generally acknowledged that herein lies one of the most practical and beneficial solutions of the vexing slum and sweat shop problem. Here a practical attempt in that direction is made. If the support given it is an indication of the sincerity of the people's belief in the advocacy of the pursuit of agriculture as one of the solutions of one of the social problems, then we fear their belief is not very sincere. The good to be achieved by this institution is to serve the benefit of all. It ought, therefore, to command the support of all."

Stricken With Small-Pox.

The small-pox brought to Phoenixville from Porto Rico, by John and Samuel Wiand, members of Battery C, is spreading to an alarming extent in that vicinity and a general epidemic is now feared. Besides four members of the Wiand family, half a dozen others are down with small-pox. When the Wiand brothers were first taken sick the family physician pronounced the disease to be chicken-pox. Scores of neighbors visited the Wiands, never realizing the danger they were in, and now many of them are sick with the disease. All the churches and schools of the neighborhood have been closed, and the health officers at Phoenixville, Spring City and Royersford are doing their utmost to keep the small-pox from spreading.

Little Girl's Awful Fate.

A fatal accident occurred at the flour mills of William H. Smale, of Derbytown. Mr. Smale had gone into the mill for some purpose and his 11-year-old daughter Maud followed him. She was looking at some machinery when in some manner her dress became entangled in some shafting, which was making about 400 revolutions a minute. In the twinkling of an eye she was hurled round and round with great force. Before assistance could be given her body was frightfully mangled. Her neck was broken and both her feet and one hand were torn from her body.

Train Fatally Injures a Babe.

While Alice Kemper, the 6-year-old daughter of D. G. Kemper, was playing on Lemon Street crossing of the Pennsylvania Railroad, at Lancaster, she became bewildered and ran into the milk train which was passing at the time. She received injuries that will prove fatal.

Costly Limekiln Fire.

William P. David's limekilns and sheds in Upper Merion Township, near Bridgeport, were entirely destroyed by fire. Several freight cars on a siding were burned. The total loss was about $5,000.

Brothers Meet After Many Years.

F. A. Dodson, of Nicktown, and his brother, Richard Dodson, of Chicago, met at Cresson for the first time in thirty-eight years. In 1860 Richard enlisted in the Union Army, and nothing was heard of him until F. A. Dodson learned a few weeks ago that he was in Chicago.

John H. Shugar.

John H. Shugar, a leading merchant of Lebanon, died after an illness of nine months. He was president of the Lebanon Valley Fair Association and a large land holder. He leaves a wife and ten children.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. Oct. 20

THE RACKET.

No. 9-11 Crider's Exchange, Bellefonte.

Have U Selected Ur New Fall Costume Yet!

We are ready and you wont be offered the hap-hazard choice of a buyer who was not posted. We stand very close to the importer and manufacturer, and offer U patterns and styles not to be found elsewhere in Centre co. Every store can't get first choice. We do get it. Its a point worth remembering when U start out for that new dress.

The "Gold Medal" line of Black Dress goods, every yard guaranteed perfect and true to price. Botany Mills specialties in all desirable shades and weaves, stamp our Dress Goods Department as first-class.

The Dress Lining Department is one of the best in the store, and if U buy Ur own linings, we can help U get just what is required and save money for U too.

Butterick Patterns, Delineator, etc., for November now ready. Too much to talk about. Kom and C.

G. R. Spigelmyer.

New Goods Coming...

Our buyer is now in Eastern cities purchasing the stock and goods for our large Fall and Winter trade. The wide reputation of our store will be sustained in the purchasing of the latest patterns and shades in the Dress Goods line, and we promise the ladies a rare treat in the fashions, when they come to inspect the best to be had on the market. Come and see them. The goods will arrive in a few days.

Wolf & Crawford.

'Twas But the Truth.

Some of our well-meaning citizens have criticised the policy of the REPORTER in publishing the truth of the failure of the new $9000 water plant erected by the boro during the past six months. These citizens claim we are doing the town great harm in making the lamentable conditions public, and will be the means of keeping away some of those who might locate here under the impression that the town is not in debt over the limit, and that this new water system is a blooming success. We published only the truth, which was of such effect that various parties away from here have written back to residents whether the REPORTER'S account was correct on the actual conditions in the town. In two instances we have been informed the replies were that all was true, and much remained yet to be told.

Boys and Girls Read This.

Here is a pointer for the boys and girls who have just taken up school life this term: Your teachers are your best friends. Whatever they ask you to do, that try to do promptly and cheerfully. Going to school is business for you, just the same as regular trade is business for the older folks, and if you neglect your business now, where and how will you finish your life's work? Think of these things boys and girls.

Large Potatoes.

While talking about potatoes, all room is taken up and little potatoes set in the shade by two socking big ones, sent to the Reporter office, as samples of the crop raised by W. H. Houser, of near this place; they are of the Rural York variety, fine fellows, the two weighing 3 pounds 9½ ounces.

Fire at Bellefonte.

About one o'clock Tuesday morning, the large frame dwelling-house occupied by Margaret and Jennie McLaughlin on Lamb St., Bellefonte, was destroyed by fire. The loss is about $1500, covered by insurance. The fire originated from a defective flue.

WANT TO REACH THE TOWN.

The Commercial Telephone Co. Trying to Give Centre Hall Service.

The new Central Commercial Telephone Co., a corporation formed to enter the territory of the Bell Company, in the central part of the state, is pushing ahead with its lines, and is now erecting poles, between Lock Haven and Jersey Shore.

The charter of the Company includes Clinton, Centre, Lycoming, Clearfield, Huntingdon and Montour counties. The main office of the company is in Bellefonte. In Bellefonte the new company has about one hundred patrons to supply with phones at $2 a month.

The line has been extended to Linden Hall, and a few days ago a canvas was made of the town endeavoring to sell sufficient stock of the company to extend the lines to Centre Hall. From here a trunk line would be run to connect with the Home Telephone Company of Lewisburg, at Woodward. The two companies would give their patrons the advantage of all territory free of toll rates.

Several subscriptions were taken for stock in the town, but whether sufficient to justify the extension of the line has not been learned. The company wants to cover entire Penns and Brush valleys, and if the extension is not made during the coming year, it is sure to be in course of a year or two. The fight promises to be a lively one between the Bell people and their rival and the patrons of both may find a lower monthly rate.

Those Fire Department Supplies.

Several weeks ago there arrived at this station consigned to the boro council over seven hundred feet of hose, two hose carts, nozzles, and apparatus necessary for giving the town the promised fire protection. The goods are now lying in the depot, stowed away in a corner, and we understand the council has refused to lift them. Some members of the body claim to know nothing of any such order from the manufacturers, and wanted to know of other members by whose authority the order was placed, also where the money was to come from to pay for the same. From the latter remark the condition of the boro finances may be judged. The supplies cost about $300, and if not already taken off the manufacturer's hands a suit in court may follow. The fire supplies may be of great service to the town with the present $9,000 water plant. Should a fire break out, a couple sections of hose could be attached to the double fire hydrants and the fire blown out. There is always plenty of wind in the mains if there is no water.

Prominent Philipsburger Dead.

The community, says the Philipsburg Ledger, was shocked on Friday morning by the news that L. C. Brinton, one of Philipsburg's prominent citizens, had died at 11 o'clock the night before. Mr. Brinton had complained slightly, for a week past of neuralgic pains in his limbs, head and face and Thursday evening after supper consulted his physician, who prescribed for him. Against the protest of his wife, he went to his place of business and remained there until closing hours. He retired early and shortly after was seized with a chill. Medical aid was summoned but the neuralgia had gone to the heart and after intense suffering, which was allayed by opiates, he breathed his last about 11 o'clock. Mr. Brinton is survived by his wife and one son, L. C. Brinton, Jr.

Revival Meeting.

Revival meeting is in progress in the M. E. church, Centre Hall, to continue probably during a part or all of next week. Christian workers of all churches are invited to attend and help carry on the good work. Those who are not christians are heartily urged to be present and give heed to the claims of the gospel. Services each evening to begin at 7.30.

Will be Valuable Souvenirs.

The mustering out officer of Company B, 5th Pa. Vol. Inf. intends to insert the name of each soldier on his discharge certificate in old English lettering, so that the papers will have an artistic appearance commensurate with their value as souvenirs for the boys who were in Uncle Sam's service until honorably discharged.

New Millinery Goods.

Mrs. M. C. Ishler, of Tusseyville, has just received a new stock of Millinery goods for fall and winter trade, such as mirror and polka dot velvets, fancy feather wing and aigrets; childrens' nice felt hats at 40 cents. Ladies are cordially invited to come and inspect the new goods.

Fell from an Apple Tree.

Keylon, the six-year-old son of Mr. G. W. Glace, west of town, fell off an apple tree last week and injured himself severely. He injured himself in such a manner that at present there is an apparent paralysis of the arm.

More than twenty million free samples of De Witt's Witch Hazel Salve have been distributed by the manufacturers. What better proof of their confidence in its merits do you want? It cures piles, burns, scalds, sores, in the shortest space of time; for sale by Smith & Crawford.

DIED FROM HIS INJURIES.

Scott Kerstetter, Hurt at a Flag Raising, Succumbs after Months of Suffering.

The death of Scott Kerstetter occurred at his home at Rebersburg last Thursday evening, after months of suffering from injuries received at a flag raising.

Last spring a large flag was to be floated to the breeze and the citizens of the town of Rebersburg proposed erecting a large flag pole on the public school grounds. While the large heavy pole was being raised, an accident occurred and Scott received the full weight of the pole as it fell to the ground. He was rendered unconscious and was paralyzed, his spinal column receiving a fracture. He was taken to the Williamsport hospital later to have an operation performed, but it was impossible to afford him relief. Since the accident he was left helpless, and death finally ended the sufferings of this man once strong physically and a fine specimen of manhood. He was a sawyer by trade and a most proficient man in his profession.

He is survived by his wife. The funeral took place on Sunday at Loganton, and was largely attended.

MEETINGS BILLED.

Democratic Meetings for this Side of the County.

County Chairman H. S. Taylor has called Democratic meetings to be held at the following places and time on the south side of the county:

Colyer, Wednesday evening, October 26, in the school house.

Coburn, Monday evening, October 31, in the school building.

Aaronsburg, Tuesday evening, November 1, in the school building.

Madisonburg, Monday evening, October 31, in the school building.

Farmers Mills, Tuesday evening, November 1, in the school building.

Ripka school house, Gregg township, Wednesday evening, Nov. 2.

Woodward, Wednesday evening, November 2, in the school building.

Prominent speakers from at home and abroad will be present at all these meetings to discuss the issues of this campaign against state robbery and boodlers in a fair and impartial manner. Turn out, voters, irrespective of party lines, and aid the cause for honest government.

Big Day for Millheim.

Millheim, November 3, meeting in day and evening. Judge Krebs and others prominent in public life will be present to deliver addresses. Millheim proposes to have a roaring big time that day and give evidence of an old time Democratic majority in that district.

Hurt by Exploding of a Gun.

On last Saturday afternoon, as Rev. Yerkey, Evangelical minister at Tusseyville, was at the Redmill dam, to shoot wild ducks, his shot gun exploded by which his eyes and face were severely dosed with powder and his nose cut; a part of the shell grazed the side of his neck and had it been a little closer a fatal gash in his neck might have resulted. His eyesight is somewhat affected but likely not permanently.

We are informed since the Reverened is in danger of losing one eye.

Blew Open a Safe.

Cracksmen forced an entrance to the general merchandise store of B. A. Noll & Co., at Zion, on Monday night and blew open the safe of the firm. The robbers secured only a few dollars in change for their night's work. A hole was drilled through the top of the safe, and when the explosive was set off the side was blown out. The robbery was not learned until the store was opened on Tuesday morning.

Soon Completed.

The new reservoir up the mountain is nearing completion and in a short time it will be ready to have the water turned in. The sloping sides have been covered with clay and faced with stones. All that remains is to cover the bottom with broken stone and cement. The reservoir has been months in building and work was first started on it about July 1st.

Goose Bone Prognostications.

For the first time in eight years the goose bone is wide and nearly white all over, indicating, according to Ezekiel Bonzy, the most accurate goose breast bone reader in this country, that the coming winter is to be a "snorter," with snow coming early, growing deep and staying late.—Jersey Shore *Herald*.

Scalded to Death.

Mary, the one-year-old daughter of Wm. Woods, at Axe Mann, tried to walk for the first time last week and toddling about after her mother, who was busy in the kitchen, she pulled a pan of boiling water on herself. She was so badly scalded that she died from the effects.

Death of Mrs. Jerry Snavely.

We regret to learn that Mrs. Jerry Snavely died at her home, at Spring Mills, on Monday evening, of typhoid fever. She was a highly esteemed woman by all who knew her, and a faithful wife and mother. She was a consistent member of the Lutheran church and a Christian woman.

CAN PRACTICE IN JAIL.

Arrest of an "Indian Doctor" for Horse Stealing.

About ten days ago two men hired a black racking horse and a buggy from William Bice, of Mt. Union, and decamped with it. They were seen on Sunday, the 9th, at Fayetville. Information was telegraphed and telephoned to the police and detectives all through the state, and chief of police Swisher, of Chambersburg, traced them from Fayetville, Pa., to Leitersburg, Md., where they were arrested at the hotel, with the team in their possession. The thieves were Harry Zero, a long-haired "Indian doctor," residence unknown, and his companion a cork-legged man named Bower Shafer, of Mt. Union, a former hostler for Mr. Bice. They were taken to Chambersburg and placed in jail to await developments. W. E. Kough, of Mt. Union, went to Chambersburg on Friday, identified the team and returned with it to Mt. Union.—Huntingdon *News*.

Zero is known to many in this side of the county. For about a year he located at Millheim, and treated a number of people with all sorts of ailments in Penns valley and Brush valley. He had several patients in and about Centre Hall who have a lingering recollection of his ability to work them for big fees, in which he was more successful than the curing of his patients. He left Millheim last winter and also behind him a large number of unpaid bills.

The Water Situation

The water situation of our town is same as in the past four weeks under the new plant: part of the town has been without water all the time, and another part has no water over half time. With winter before the door the shutting off, at intervals on account of the inadequate supply, may cause a deal of trouble and inconvenience. The promised "dollar water" was one of the many myths used to obtain votes; now there are higher water taxes paid than before with a shortage of water, with many to make sure of having plenty of water all the time from the old plant, having two taxes to pay! Besides this the boro is in debt over $9000 dollars! Surely the party with two or three tools that is responsible for this gloomy outlook, must have taken lessons from Quay.

Previous to this there was a comparatively moderate water tax without an oppressive debt upon the boro.

The large reservoir may be completed within two weeks, with only the present insufficient supply of water to depend upon.

Date to Muster Out Changed.

The mustering out of the 5th Regiment, Pa. Volunteers, has been changed to November 7th—10 days later than was recently announced. The regimental furlough of thirty days expired on Tuesday and the members of each company had to report at the armories and answer roll call.

Captain Taylor, as yet having no further orders, simply called the roll and then put the men on a ten days' furlough, awaiting either mustering out or further orders. The soldiers will be compelled to report at the armory morning and evening, wear their uniforms and desist from work. Captain Taylor stated that he half expected the regiment would be returned to service instead of being mustered out.

A Pumpkin Contest.

Montgomery & Co., Bellefonte, on Saturday decided the pumpkin contest, in which the winner was to re-receive a $10 suit of clothes or an overcoat, and the second $5 in merchandise. T. M. Quick, of Milesburg, was first, with one weighing 70 pounds; J. T. Deitrick, of Zion, came second, at 32 pounds; Jonas From, of Hecla, was a close third at 27½ pounds. There were a number of entries in the contest.

Danger in Obeying the Fashion.

The season of the year is now on when the decree of fashion that compels gentlemen to raise the hat when passing ladies on the street may be strictly obeyed if a man wants to suffer from catarrh in his head the balance of the year. Physiology and common sense forbid such things, but fashion never.

Good Times at Altoona.

Good times are slowly coming back to this city, says the Altoona *Mirror*, and the shops are picking up in their working time. The car shops are working on an order for 1,400 box and gondola cars. The passenger car department is working three nights a week and the Juniata shops are busy on a big order for engines.

Odd Fellows' Home Dedicated.

The Central Pennsylvania Odd Fellows' orphanage east of Sunbury, was dedicated last week by Grand Master McKeever, assisted by other grand lodge officers. Representatives from lodges in twenty-six counties were present, besides many other members of the order. There are twenty-nine orphans in the home.

Parlor Stove for Sale.

A parlor stove, late style, and as good as new, can be purchased at a bargain. Call at property of Mrs. Mary A. Dinges, Centre Hall.

THE Star Store.

Established 1889.

G. O. BENNER, - Proprietor.

It is every little while we hear the remarks, "Can't see how Benner sells such and such for the money," also, "Wanamaker, that is the best suit of clothing I ever got for $4." Many others similar. It is an easy matter to explain these things. No expense of any account. We buy direct of the house and of those who sell for cash and employ no salesmen. Isn't it plain?

YOU SHOULD BUY THESE.

Double Bitted Axe, first quality	65c
8 in. File	5c
10 qt. Tin Bucket	10c
Ladies' Tan Hose	5c
Banner Lye	10c

Above for cash only, many more like it.

Wanted.

Apples, Potatoes, Onions Chestnuts, Quinces, Hickory Nuts, Pop-Corn, etc.

Fresh Bread and Oysters.

You can buy the famous Bellefonte Bread at The Star any time.

THE STAR.

Telephone connection.

A Line of Granite Ware at Sixteen Cents. Any Piece worth Double— for Example a Two-Quart Bucket, Regular price, Thirty-five Cents— This lot Sixteen cents.

GARMAN'S STORE,

BELLEFONTE, - - PA.

Another Chance in Furniture.

HERE WE ARE AGAIN WITH

A Fine, Large Antique Oak Bed Room Suit, solid Posts and Double Tops, only - $12.75
(Regular price is $18.50.)

ALSO

A Fine, Large Antique Oak Rocker, (rodded arms,) only - - - - $1.50

We Only Advertise what We Have to Offer You.

W. R. BRACHBILL,

'Phone 1302. - - Bellefonte, Pa.

THE GLOBE.

Dry Goods - Clothing - Millinery - Carpets

Closing Out Our Clothing Department.

Since opening our new Carpet Department we find we have not space enough for both Carpets and Clothing in the same room, and have determined to close out our entire stock of Clothing without regard to value.

We have about $10,000 Stock of Clothing, and it Must All Be Sold Before Christmas.

An opportunity is now offered to buy your Winter stock of Clothing at less than first cost of manufacture.

Sensational Bargains will be Offered!

Men's All Wool Suits

at $4.98, cost to manufacture $6.00 and generally sold at $8.00.

All Wool Suits at $7.50, cost to manufacture $9.90 and generally sold at $12.50.

Finer goods proportionotely low in price.

Our stock of

Overcoats

is exceptionally strong. We will sell you a good Overcoat for $3.98, priced elsewhere as high as $7.00.

Our All Wool Genuine Beaver Overcoats at $5.50 cannot possibly be duplicated at less than $9.00.

And our Overcoats at $7.50 and $10.00 we are selling at but a fraction of their real value.

Boys' and Children's Suits.

Good line of Boys' and Children's Suits still on hand.

Children's Suits as low as $1.18, good goods and no shoddy.

Come and see us before buying and get our prices and you will see without our telling you, that you will save fully one-half.

The stock must all be sold, as we need all the space for our increasing Carpet business.

KATZ & CO.,

LIMITED.

Bellefonte, - Pa.

"Makers of Low Prices and Terrors to all Competitors."